The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PINCHBACK RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

THE DEBATE TO CLOSE TO-DAY AND THE VOTE TO BE TAKEN THIS AFTERNOON OR EVENING—THE NEW ARMY PAYMASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, addressed the Senate briefly to-day on the Pinchback resolution, confining himself to replying to the theory of Senator Morton touching the binding force of the executive recognition given Kellogg. Mr. Ferry held that whatever power the President has in the premises is derived from an act of Congress, while the power of the Senate is derived directly from the Constitution. Prior to the act of 1795, the President had no power to use physical force to suppress domestic violence, and the purpose of that act was to give him such power. When rival claims for executive authority in a State are presented, the President may determine which is the legal authority, but the Executive action only holds until the rival claims can be adjudicated by competent authority. His power is simply incidental. He acts in the interest of peace, holding the parties back from each other's throats until the civil and political controversy can be settled. The theory of Senator Morton is that the act of 1795, under which alone the President can employ physical force in suppressing domestic violence, is above the constitutional power of Congress, and prevents each house from prosecuting inquiry into the character of the election of its own members. He expected Senator Morton would close the debate on the question by claiming that Kellogg and the body acting with him as a Legislature were legally elected, ignoring the voluminous evidence taken by a committee of the Senate. There could be no safe course but to take the facts as to the legitimacy of the Kellogg Government upon the basis of the report of the committee, made after weeks of investigation, and against the personal and political wishes of the gentlemen who made the report. Against the evidence and the report of the committee Senator Morton presents a mere formal and technical claim, a claim based upon fraud, and contends that the Senate cannot exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution, because of a decision incidentally made by the President under the authority of an act of Congress passed to enable him to preserve the public peace. Senator West spoke for an hour, arguing that Kellogg and the Legislature which elected Pinchback were legally chosen by a majority of the people of Louisiana. He made a strong appeal to the Republican side to admit Pinchback and thus end the strife which has distracted Louisiana for years. When Senator West concluded, no other Senator desiring to speak, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. Senator Morton will close the debate to-morrow, when the vote will be taken. Lieut. Gov. Antoine and a few other Louisiana State officials are here urging Pinchback's claims upon Republican Senators. The debate to-morrow is likely to be somewhat exciting, and the vote may be postponed till late in the day. Among those who will further discuss the case are Senator Logan and Judge Howe. The opponents of Pinchback claim that he will certainly be rejected. This is not admitted by those who favor his admission, but they regard the result as doubtful, and expect a close vote.

THE ADDITIONAL ARMY PAYMASTERS.

Seven of the ten additional Army Paymasters nominated by the President last week were confirmed to-day by the Senate. Action on the other three, Maynadier, Wilson, and Breneman, was postponed. It was against these three nominations that the opposition to the list of Paymasters was directly aimed, and the postponement of action is very unfavorable to their prospects.

THE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The rumors of Cabinet changes have no other basis than the probable vacancy in the British mission, which may occur very shortly. Mr. Williams denies absolutely that any effort has been made to discover whether he could be confirmed by the Senate. If Mr. Fish should leave the Cabinet before the expiration of President Grant's term, it will be against the persuasion of all the best men of the party, and the urgent desire of the President that he should remain. It is not even probable that a successor for Mr. Schenck has been decided on in the President's own mind.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $7,951,162 96; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,040,000; coin, $76,571,037 97; including in coin certificates, $22,181,300; outstanding legal tenders, $380,714,900. The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $253,128, and Customs receipts, $464,284.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major James N. Mears, Paymaster United States Army, has been retired from active service at his own request. Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell has been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New-York, and Assistant Surgeon Rose to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

PRESSURE TO REMOVE OFFICIALS.

A delegation from North Carolina had an interview with the President to-day, and urged the removal of ex-Gov. Holden as Postmaster at Raleigh, N. C. A delegation from Baltimore called at the President's house to-day to urge the removal of Collector Booth, but the President refused to see them.

THE INTEREST ON THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE DISTRICT BONDS.

Upon a point raised by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of this District as to the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, the Attorney General gives an opinion that the payment of the interest is guaranteed by the United States.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

AN INQUIRY RESPECTING THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY—RESUMPTION OF THE PINCHBACK DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, submitted a resolution in the Senate to-day requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information in his possession in regard to the proposed emigration to the Black Hills country, in the Sioux Indian Reservation; whether said emigration is with the consent of the Indians holding said country under the treaty of Feb. 24, 1869, and if not, what measures will be taken with reference to the same.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, inquired if that resolution did not come within the objection raised by his colleague (Mr. Ferry) against the resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton, a few days since, in regard to the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess.

Mr. INGALLS replied that he thought not. This resolution proposed no legislation. If anything was to be done in regard to this expedition it must be done speedily. It was well known that the Sioux Indians were the most bloodthirsty of all the Indians in our country. They numbered about 50,000, of whom 40,000 had been receiving rations from the Government. He read from the treaty between these Indians and the Government, in which the latter promised that no white people should be permitted to invade the territory, and the Indians promised to withdraw all opposition to the Pacific Railroad. For some time past there had been rumors that gold existed in the Black Hills region, and it was said a party was now organizing to go there. If this was merely a question between the gold hunters and the Indians he would look upon the result with indifference, but the Indians were irritated by the military expedition which visited the Black Hills last Summer, and the danger now was that, if this proposed expedition should be permitted to go there, the Indians would regard themselves as relieved from the requirements of the treaty, and descend upon the settlements in Kansas and Nebraska, and another bloody Indian war would ensue this Summer. If gold existed in that country, some time it would be occupied by white people. He thought it best to advise the people who proposed going there now of the dangers and perils they would incur.

Mr. EATON said he had no doubt the President of the United States would do his entire duty in this matter, and take such steps as might be necessary to carry out the requirements of the treaty. He [Mr. Eaton] did not see what good would be accomplished by the passage of this resolution.

Mr. INGALLS said he had every confidence in the President doing his duty, but by passing this resolution the people would be informed of the circumstances under which this region was held by the Indians, as many were ignorant of the true condition of affairs now. Everthing indicated that the country was on the verge of one of the subtle contagions called a gold fever, which would result in the ruin of many.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a United States Senator from Louisiana. Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, spoke against the resolution, and Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, and Mr. WEST replied briefly. The Senate, at 2:20 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—REGULATION OF PILOTAGE—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SAVINGS BANKS BY INJUNCTION—REDUCTION IN THE SUPPLY BILL FROM LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS—BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Both houses of the Legislature sat for about two hours this evening, with a fair attendance of members for a Monday evening in each of them, and yet but little interesting or important business was transacted.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Booth introduced a bill repealing off-shore pilotage, and fixing the pilot fees to be paid by inward-bound merchant vessels drawing less than fourteen feet of water at $3 70 per foot, with a proportionate increase for vessels of a greater draught. Senator Lowery introduced a bill excepting savings banks from the provisions of the law of 1870, regulating proceedings against corporations by injunction or otherwise, and Senator King introduced a bill intended to prevent the filling up of the channels of Long Island Sound with cinders or other refuse. In Committee of the Whole the enacting clause was stricken from the bill making provision for the payment of Justices of the Supreme Court while holding terms not regularly assigned to them.

THE SUPPLY BILL—BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Assembly, Mr. Hammond, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the annual supply bill, which now aggregates about $1,500,000 less than that of last year. The bill will be recommitted to-morrow for purposes of correction and completion. Among the bills introduced there was the usual number relating to railroads. Mr. Prince introduced one allowing the corporations owning mines or quarries to build railroads for the purposes of their business. Mr. Kshinka introduced another authorizing the cities of the State generally to build elevated roads according to the patent issued to William H. Williams, to whom is to be paid one cent for every hundred passengers carried. A third bill, introduced by Mr. T. C. Campbell, authorizes any city of the State to lay out a rapid transit highway, and then to sell the privilege of operating to the highest bidder. The same gentleman introduced a bill providing for the payment of disputed drill room and armory claims by referring them to a commission consisting of three members to be appointed by the Mayor. Upon a favorable report of this commission no invalidity of any lease is to prevent the payment of the rent demanded. Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill authorizing corporations to reduce their capital stock to any amount desirable by a majority in amount of the stockholders. Mr. Smith introduced a resolution calling upon the Industrial Exhibition Company to furnish to the Legislature explicit details of its financial condition, and the amount of real or personal property owned by it. Most of the evening was spent in debating Mr. Prince's general bill governing the formation of business corporations. Some not very important amendments were made to it, and the committee, upon rising, merely reported progress.

EFFECTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The Supply bill, which was reported to-night by Mr. Hammond, is greatly shorn of its gigantic proportions of previous years, in consequence of the recent amendments to the Constitution, which read as follows:

"The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law."

It is understood that this provision of the Constitution elicited a good deal of discussion as to its precise meaning. The committee is understood to have restricted itself to the literal meaning: An audit of the claim must first be had before an appropriation can be made to meet it.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Both houses met to-night. In the Senate a bill was introduced which authorizes any city, county, township, or State to bring an action of assumpsit against any person who shall have, within ten years last past, by any device or fraud, obtained from any city, county, township, or State any sum of money, notes, bonds, securities, scrip, or valuable thing, under pretense of any contract, by resolution or ordinance. A bill proposes to reduce the Board of Freeholders in Union County to one from each legislative district.

A NEW OIL-FIELD.

ERIE, Penn., March 15.—A special dispatch says that oil was struck at a depth of 654 feet, on a farm at Warren, Penn., on Saturday last. The gas forced the petroleum above the top of the derrick, but the capacity of the well is not yet determined. This strike develops an entirely new belt of oil territory.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—An attempt was made to test the Civil Rights law in this city this evening. A colored barber went to the Trenton House billiard saloon, and was refused a game of billiards, and thereupon obtained a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor. The affair creates a buzz in certain circles.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—An attempt was made Saturday night to rob the savings bank at Osceola, Mo., but the officers of the bank having been warned, had a force inside of the bank, and when the robbers entered the bank they were fired upon. John Langdon was wounded and captured. The others fled.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE OUTRAGE AND THE SETTLEMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN—THE INDEMNITY DEMANDED—THE SETTLEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDEMNITY TO THE VICTIMS NOT TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR TO SPAIN—TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Secretary of State to-day communicated to the Senate, in accordance with a resolution of that body, the correspondence between the United States and the Spanish Government in relation to the claim for indemnity from Spain for the execution at Santiago de Cuba of Americans who were on board the Virginius. The Secretary reports that the claim has been disposed of by an agreement entered into by Minister Cushing and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The correspondence dates as far back as Nov. 29, 1873, giving the origin of the Virginius difficulty, and includes the Fish-Polo protocol, also the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry convened by Secretary Robeson, Jan 3, 1874, which shows that the remote causes of the loss of the Virginius were the weakness of the hull, resulting from age and neglect, and the deterioration of the boilers from the same causes, which deterioration was not fully appreciable when the examination was made of them at the Tortugas. The board say that the conduct of the officers in charge was praiseworthy and becoming to thorough seamen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE.

In July, 1874, Minister Cushing wrote to Secretary Fish, among other things:

"I entertain a confident belief that with a steady but patient persistence of reclamation we shall, in good time, reach a satisfactory solution of most, if not all, of the unsettled questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius."

THE SETTLEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

In November, 1874, Secretary Fish communicated to the President the information which came into his possession confidentially, showing what Spain proposed to do for Great Britain. From this it appears the number of British unfortunates was nineteen—ten white and nine colored. Five hundred pounds sterling were to be given for each white and £300 sterling for each colored person, the whole sum being £7,700 sterling. Minister Cushing, on Nov. 25, informed the Secretary of State that the Spanish Government would do the same for the United States as it would for Great Britain. Secretary Fish informed Minister Cushing that the United States would not take less.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY.

Secretary Fish's instructions to Minister Cushing are as follows: (They are dated Nov. 28, 1874.)

"In settlement of all the crew not claimed by Great Britain, and for whom she did not receive indemnity, and who must be treated as American seamen, no less sum can be received for any than that paid England for white persons, namely, not less than $2,500. The Captain, mate, engineers, pursers, and doctors should be allowed more. Three of the passengers slain are understood to have been American citizens, and must be allowed for the same as the others. You will ask indemnity for detention and imprisoning, and for losses sustained by those of the crew and passengers who are American citizens, who were not executed. We understand the number to be fifteen of the crew, including two engineers and one assistant, and four of the passengers—nineteen in all."

THE CONCILIATORY SENTIMENTS OF SPAIN.

During the correspondence between Minister Cushing and Minister of State Ulloa, Nov. 24, the latter says: "I believe that in these lines I have fully demonstrated to how high a point the Spanish Government carries its conciliatory sentiments and its desire to maintain with that of President Grant a worthy and cordial understanding, founded in reciprocal esteem."

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO THE SPANISH MINISTER'S DEFENSE OF THE BARBAROUS ACTS.

On the 30th of December, 1874, Secretary Fish wrote to Minister Cushing as follows:

SIR: Your dispatch, No. 177, with which was inclosed a copy of the elaborate note of Mr. Ulloa, on the question of the Virginius, in reply to your communications, and a copy of his private note forwarded at the same time, has been received. I have read the note of Mr. Ulloa with interest and careful attention. While I cannot agree with many of his assumptions and arguments, I must express satisfaction with its general tone and tendency, and with its temper and conciliatory expressions. In this view it is in marked contrast with some of the papers which have in the past emanated from the officials of Spain. So far as the questions in difference are concerned, the general correspondence of this department with Admiral Polo, and of yourself with the Minister of State, fully present the views of this Government. Further argument would amount to a repetition. In fact, Mr. Ulloa's note is to be taken as an answer to your communication so as to complete the record. I must, however, express my regret that Mr. Ulloa should have deemed it necessary, even if in deference to public feeling in Spain, to refer to the executions at Santiago as "the strict fulfillment of the laws in special circumstances," or as called for by "the imperious voice of duty," or to take from the moral effect of the indemnity proposed by characterizing the reparation as "actuated by sentiments of pity consequent on a duty fulfilled, and as caused by a desire to alleviate the misfortunes of those who suffer through punishment imposed on others by the law." I could have hoped that a review of all the facts attending the executions, and a consideration at this late day of those barbarous and cruel acts happily without a parallel, would have deterred the accomplished Minister of State from the use of any expressions, and from allowing himself to be committed to any views, tending to justify those executions. While such expressions accompanying an offer of settlement may not prevent the acceptance of the offer, this Government would fail in its duty did it not signify its dissent from expressions tending to justify or apologise for the acts, and this may be done as suggested by you and approved in my telegram of Dec. 11 by a counter protest or joint memorandum, precluding any inferences adverse to the position of this Government in regard to the acts complained of. Without considering what supposed necessity may demand such an apparent justification I cannot but believe that, had Spain joined the civilized world in a denunciation of these executions, and had she long since visited prompt and effective punishment on the guilty parties, the moral support she would have gained thereby would have largely exceeded any corresponding detriment."

THE INDEMNITY PROPOSED.

On the 11th of February, 1875, Mr. Cushing wrote to Señor Castro, the Spanish Minister of State, expressing his views as to the precise sum of indemnity proper to be allowed to the United States in the matter of the Virginius, and, in the course of this communication, said: "Your Excellency will observe, in reading the note of Mr. Ulloa to Mr. McDonnell, of Aug. 6, that the sum paid to Great Britain in this behalf purports to be an advance or partial payment, leaving the total amount to be fixed by future negotiation. Now, as your Excellency has already, induced by a laudable desire of concord, agreed that the sum allowed to the United States shall be unconditional, I propose, in the same desire of concord, that it shall be definitive and without having the door remain open for further reclamation in the premises, which proposal cannot but be acceptable to the Spanish Government. Moreover, the arrangement made with Great Britain comprehended another condition, which I think it is for the interest both of Spain and the United States to pretermit. That is the engagement of Great Britain to account to Spain for the distribution of the sum in the first instance accorded. It seems to me that such a condition might lead to dispute which it would be better for our respective Governments to prevent and avoid." After indulging in some argument on these points, Mr. Cushing went on to propose that $80,000 be paid by Spain to cover all claims of the United States for pecuniary indemnity in the matter, and that this sum should be considered final, and be intrusted, as regards its distribution, to the discretion of the United States. "If," said he, "your Excellency shall be pleased to signify assent to these views it will be my most agreeable duty to telegraph home that this painful controversy, transmitted to you by previous administrations, has, by our joint efforts, been at length concluded in a manner honorable to both nations, and eminently conducive to a permanent understanding between the respective Governments."

SPANISH ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSITION.

On the 15th of the same month Minister Castro replied to Mr. Cushing, conveying the Spanish Government's full acceptance of the propositions stated. On the 16th idem, Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Secretary Fish the points of the convention agreed upon. On the 24th idem, Secretary Fish telegraphed to Mr. Cushing that the President approved of the proposed agreement, and directed Mr. Cushing, as soon as he received and presented his credentials, to sign the final agreement and telegraph the fact.

CREDENTIALS TO THE ALFONSO GOVERNMENT.

On the 2d of March, 1875, Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Secretary Fish as follows: "Credentials have arrived, but will not be delivered until after hearing from you. All the European Powers have recognized Alfonso."

THE AGREEMENT.

The draft of the agreement is as follows: "In consideration of the reason set forth, and the reclamations made reciprocally in various conferences to that effect between his Excellency Don Alexandro Castro, Minister of State, and his Excellency Mr. Caleb Cushing, representative of the United States, as also of the notes which have passed between them, and desiring at the same time to put an end, by means of an equitable and friendly record, to the reclamations presented by the Government of the United States in consequence of what occurred at Santiago de Cuba in regard to the persons of the officers, crew, and passengers of the steamer Virginius, it being understood that from these reclamations are to be excluded in so far as respects the ships company all individuals indemnified as British subjects, and with respect to passengers, including only certain American citizens, they have agreed

First—The Spanish Government engages to deliver to that of the United States the sum of $80,000 in coin, or 400,000 pesetas, for the purpose of relief of the families or persons of the ships company and passengers aboard of the steamer Virginius.

Second—The Government of the United States engages to accept the sum mentioned in satisfaction of reclamations of any sort which, in the sense of pecuniary indemnification in this behalf, might otherwise be advanced against the Spanish Government.

Third—When the sum referred to in article 1 shall have been received, the President of the United States will proceed to distribute the same among the families or the persons interested, in the form and manner which he may judge most equitable, without being obliged to give an account of this distribution to the Spanish Government.

Fourth—The payment of the $80,000 or 400,000 pesetas, shall be effected by the Spanish Government at Madrid, in specie, and in three periods of two months each—$30,000 or 150,000 pesetas for each of the first two installments, and $20,000 or 100,000 pesetas in the last.

Fifth—The present agreement will be ratified by both of the undersigned as soon as his Excellency, the Representative of the United States, shall have presented his credential letters which accredit him as Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty, the King of Spain.

THE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Secretary Fish telegraphed Minister Cushing March 3, 1875:

"You are authorized to present credentials if immediately thereafter final agreement will be signed."

Minister Cushing telegraphed Secretary Fish March 9:

"Official agreement has been signed substantially as telegraphed on the 2d. Credentials to be presented the 10th."

Minister Cushing again telegraphed March 12:

"Credentials presented the 10th. Ratification signed the 11th, and sent the same day by express."

THE PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

THE PILOTAGE SERVICE AND THE DUES IMPOSED—THE LATTER DISPROPORTIONED TO THE SERVICE—TIMID AND INCOMPETENT PILOTS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A communication to the State Department from the United States Consul General in Egypt, contains information relative to the organization of pilotage service at the Port of Alexandria, and the imposition of a tax of three francs on each foot of water drawn by all vessels entering the said port to defray part of the expense of maintaining the said service. The Consul says the proposition to levy this new tax on shipping visiting the port of Alexandria, has not been favorably received by the foreign representatives in Egypt, for the reason that the pilotage service referred to is not in a condition to render any efficient service to navigation. Some official pilots have been appointed after a certain examination and a few boats are at the disposition of the service. But it is claimed that the service has not yet rendered nor cannot, in its present undeveloped condition, render any efficient aid to navigation. The commercial interests of Alexandria have long asked for an efficient pilotage service, and they are prepared to pay well for such service. The objections to the service as it now exists are, first, that the pilots are timid and uncertain in the performance of their duties; second, that their number is not sufficient, and that they are not required to pass a sufficiently rigid examination; third, that there is no large boat stationed off the harbor to furnish pilots to vessels coming in, and pick up those left by vessels going out; and fourth, that more and better wrecking vessels are needed. Vessels arriving now are sometimes detained one or two days outside the port for want of a pilot, and vessels leaving in bad weather often are compelled to carry their pilot to a European port for the reason that he is too timid to return in his small boat, and no larger one is at hand. In acknowledging the receipt of the circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Consul General Beardsley remarked that the United States Government would probably inquire whether the proposed tax was not to be in some proportion to the services rendered.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A BOY IN A COURT-ROOM.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—While several boys were playing near the corner of Chrystie avenue and Seventeenth street on Sept. 23 last, a little son of Robert M. Boatright was killed by a brick supposed to have been thrown by a boy named Charles Woodson. This afternoon, while Woodson was being tried in the Criminal Court, and while counsel were arguing a legal point, another son of Mr. Boatright, about sixteen years old, stepped up to Woodson and said, "You killed my brother, I will kill you," and plunged a butcher's knife to the handle into his abdomen. Woodson fell to the floor. The wound is mortal. Young Boatright was immediately seized by a Deputy Marshal and placed in jail.

THE DEDHAM MILLS STRIKE COMPROMISED.

BOSTON, March 15.—The strike at the Dedham woolen mills, caused by a refusal of the operatives to work eleven hours per day, has ended by a compromise, the males to work sixty-five hours per week, and the females sixty hours.

THE BLACK HILLS MINERS TO BE BROUGHT IN.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—A severe wind and snow storm set in at an early hour this morning. Gen. Ord has ordered a company of cavalry to start from Fort Laramie as soon as the weather will permit, with instructions to bring in all the miners reported to be at Harney's Peak.

FAILURE OF A COAL COMPANY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.—The Morris Run Coal Company made an assignment to-day, Patrick Lynch, of Syracuse, being Assignee. This fact was made public this afternoon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

GERMAN EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL WARNED THAT THEIR GOODS MAY BE SEIZED IF THE EXHIBITION IS BANKRUPT.

LONDON, March 15.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Hour* says the papers there publish articles notifying persons who intend to send articles to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition that, if it should prove bankrupt, their goods will be liable to seizure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE—NEW RULES ADOPTED BY THE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—The Cotton Brokers' Association of this city has adopted resolutions declaring that it is advisable to make separate returns of cotton sold here and that forwarded from the ship's side directly to spinners; that in the estimated daily sales, no account be taken of the forwarded cotton; that in the weekly circular the sales of cotton forwarded from the ship's side be returned in a separate column, and that no official quotations of arrival business be taken after 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, and after 4 P. M. on other days. The daily sales will appear smaller under these regulations.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN AND EAGLE LINES CONSOLIDATED.

LONDON, March 15.—The Hamburg-American and the Eagle Steam-ship Lines have effected a consolidation of their interests in the transatlantic service.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 15.—Immense crowds continue to attend the revival meetings held by Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey. To-night, over 20,000 people were present, and thousands were turned away. The streets in the vicinity of the hall were choked with people unable to obtain admission.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM.

LONDON, March 16—5 A. M.—Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards and Constable of the Tower, died yesterday, aged ninety-one years. He was Quarter-master General at Waterloo, and Commander in Chief of India in 18[illegible].

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 15.—The Assembly to-day elected the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier its President. The number of votes cast was 598, of which the Duke received 418.

THE VATICAN.

ELECTION OF SIX CARDINALS—AMERICAN CITIES RAISED TO METROPOLITAN SEES.

ROME, March 15.—A consistory was held at the Vatican to-day.

Archbishops Manning, of Westminster, Ledochowski, of Posen and Guiesen, McCloskey, of New-York, Deschamps, of Malines, and Monsignori Giannelli and Bartolini were created Cardinals.

Philadelphia, Boston, and Milwaukee were raised to the rank of metropolitan sees.

Bishops were appointed for the dioceses of Wheeling, Portland, Hartford, and Kingston.

An allocution was delivered by the Pope.

CUBA.

DESTRUCTION OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS BY THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, March 15.—The insurgents on the 10th inst. burned the Santa Rosa plantation, with 300 hogsheads of sugar and the adjoining sugar-cane fields. On the same day they destroyed the Dolores plantation, and on the 11th the Reforma plantation on the Cabairien Railway. All these estates are in the jurisdiction of Remedios.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 16—1 A. M.—The lake storm centre has moved north of Michigan, with high north-west winds, cold weather and snow in the North-west. Noth-west to south-west winds, clearing weather from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, westerly winds, cloudy weather, and snow over the lakes. Variable winds, cloudy weather, and falling barometer in the Middle and Eastern States, with rain in the latter. The rivers have risen at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

From the north-west and lakes to Missouri and Tennessee, north-west winds, rising barometer, clearing and clear cold weather, with occasional snow on the lakes.

From the Gulf and South Atlantic States, higher pressure, north-west to south-west winds, clearing, colder weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, low pressure, south-westerly winds, falling temperature, with clearing weather in the former, and snow or rain in the latter.

The rivers will rise at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the Monongahela, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers at nearly all points.

Cautionary signals continue on the coast from Cape Hatteras to New-York.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27°	34°	3:30 P. M.	45°	43°
6 A. M.	28°	35°	6 P. M.	43°	42°
9 A. M.	29°	37°	9 P. M.	38°	39°
12 M.	36°	40°	12 P. M.	32°	38°

Average temperature yesterday……38½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year……34¾°

PERSONAL RENCONTRE—NO ONE HURT.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—A personal rencontre took place this morning between Mr. James A. Cowardin, editor of the *Dispatch*, and Mr. A. Fulkerson, a member of the House of Delegates from Washington County. It appears that Mr. Cowardin, who, in company with two gentlemen, was walking along Main street, when near the Post Office was accosted by Mr. Fulkerson with the remark, "This is Mr. Cowardin, I believe," when Mr. Cowardin immediately answered, "Yes, Sir, and you are the scoundrel Fulkerson. I know you." At this remark Mr. Fulkerson either struck at or drew back to strike Mr. Cowardin with a cane, when the latter closed with Mr. Fulkerson and seized him by the throat. A short scuffle ensued, when friends interfered and separated them. The difficulty grew out of remarks made by Mr. Fulkerson in the House of Delegates some time since in regard to the editorial columns of the *Dispatch*, to which Mr. Cowardin made some severe personal rejoinder. Mr. Fulkerson is a young and robust man, and Mr. Cowardin is over sixty years of age.

KING KALAKAUA AT HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The bark Helen W. Almy arrived yesterday from Honolulu. She reports the arrival at that port on the 15th of February of the United States steam-ship Pensacola, with King Kalakaua on board.

CRIME IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—Advices from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, say that Henry Naves, while resisting a process in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Walker, a few days ago, was killed. A number of Nave's friends then drove the Marshal and posse away. Nine United States Marshals are now in Muskogee, and several whisky venders have been arrested. A company of United States soldiers are expected there soon, when a raid will be made into the Cherokee Nation for the purpose of capturing a number of murderers and outlaws who bid defiance to the civil authorities.

THE PORT JERVIS ICE-GORGE.

A RAIN-STORM PREVAILING—THE RIVER VERY LITTLE RISEN—EFFECTS OF THE GREAT BLAST—SOLIDITY OF THE ICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, March 15, 1875.

A cold north-east rain-storm has prevailed here since noon to-day, but the fall has been light, and the indications are that the weather will clear before morning. There is still no material rise in the river, which fact can only be explained by the theory that all the snow which has been reduced to water by the thaw of the past week has been absorbed by the unmelted snow, owing to its great depth. Since a week ago to-day the river has not risen over a foot. Ordinarily, as long and uninterrupted a thaw as that of last week would have filled the Delaware full of water. There is no news of any alarming increase in the water of the upper streams as yet. The east branch has not risen to an ordinary freshet yet, and it is from that section that the bulk of the water is to come.

The work of opening a channel with nitro-glycerine still continues. The large blast was made this forenoon in the great ridge which extends clear across the river, and forms the main wall in the ice-dam. The wall was shattered badly. In making the circular excavation for this blast, the workmen dug through twelve feet of solid ice before they reached the channel of the river. The ice below that was ten feet thick, and as hard and clear as crystal, showing but little evidence of having been worn by the water. The excavation was about twenty feet above the end of the channel already blown open from below, and when the blast was made the mass broken up by it was not thrown into the water, and three other blasts were necessary to accomplish that. Chief Engineer Chanute does not think it advisable to force a channel further, after an opening has been made in the wall, but others favor the idea of continuing the operations as long as possible. The water in the channel uncovered is ten feet deep. Engineer Gilbert on Saturday took the elevations of the gorge below the bridge, and says that there is an obstruction in the channel a short distance above the dam, as the water is two feet deeper there than below. The cakes of ice thrown out by the heavy blasts and carried down the channel are lodging against the unbroken ice below, and, in a measure, damming the water; but as it is thought that they can easily be removed at any time, the circumstance seems to have no importance attached to it.

Dispatches received here late this evening from Callicoon and other points up the river state that a heavy rain-storm has prevailed since noon to-day all along the upper waters of the Delaware. It is still raining very hard. High water may be expected by to-morrow night.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

THE TOWN OF RIENZI (MISS.) NEARLY DESTROYED—FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

CORINTH, Miss., March 15.—A severe rain and hail storm passed over this section last night. The town of Rienzi was nearly destroyed, and the following persons were killed: Porter Walker, Miss Mattie Palmer, and Jordan Reese and daughter. Several others were dangerously and many slightly injured. The waters are fast subsiding. The damage to railroads and telegraph lines is inconsiderable. All communication will be resumed to-morrow.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE TORNADO.

MOBILE, Ala., March 15.—A special dispatch received here states that Rienzi, Miss., was visited at 1 o'clock to-day by a terrible tornado lasting half an hour, and destroying a number of buildings, including the Presbyterian and Baptist churches. The following are the names of the killed: Col. Porter Walker, Hon. John Reese, and child, Miss Mattie Palmer, and several negroes. Mr. Armor, wife and child were dangerously injured, and a number of others seriously hurt. The estimated loss in the town is $150,000.

A MILL CHIMNEY BLOWN DOWN BY THE STORM.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The chimney of the Capitol City Rolling Mill, ninety-six feet high, was blown down this morning. It was supposed that a number of tramps who were in the habit of sleeping near the boilers of the mill were crushed, but so far as known only one was killed, supposed to be from Michigan.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM AND FLOODS IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Monteith, Mich., says a hail-storm of great severity raged there for fifteen minutes yesterday, demolishing everything that came in its way. Twenty-four hours after it fell stones were found measuring twelve inches in circumference.

The country in the neighborhood of Mendon, Mich., is reported overflowing with water, with the bridges over St. Joseph River in danger and the railroad track submerged.

The Wabash River at Decatur, Ind., is reported very high and the destruction of the bridges imminent. The roads are impassable from floods, and the farmers fear great damage from high water.

At Terre Haute the Wabash is reported bank-full and still rising. A bridge belonging to the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, over the Illinois River, at Peoria, has been carried away by the flood, interrupting travel over that line.

At McConnellsville, Ohio, lightning this morning struck the cupola of the Universalist Church, hurling heavy timbers a distance of 200 feet and demolishing the cupola.

FRESHETS AT FORT WAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15.—A special to the *Gazette* from Fort Wayne says the recent warm weather and heavy rains have caused the heavy snow which accumulated there to melt rapidly, swelling all the streams. The St. Joseph and Maumee Rivers are very high. A new iron bridge over the latter stream, fifteen miles from Fort Wayne, was swept away by the ice this morning, and other bridges are reported in danger.

THE ICE IN THE DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The ice in the Delaware River is rapidly disappearing. It is weak and honey-combed, and some of it is carried away by the current, but in general the cakes sink beneath the surface of the water and speedily dissolve. The gorge in the Schuylkill will soon be a thing of the past.

THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 15.—A large meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association was held here this morning. The Chairman stated that he had been requested to take some action in regard to the bill which is reported to have been introduced in the lower house of the Legislature. The bill having been discussed, the chairman submitted a communication on the subject from the counsel of the association, which, being received, was approved. Counsel states that he has examined a copy of the bill, entitled "An act for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between persons, partnerships, associations, and corporations engaged in the mining of coal, or the manufacture or production of iron or steel, and their employes," &c., and then gives his opinions concerning it. He says it is unconstitutional, establishing as it does an industrial tribunal which exercises judicial functions. The bill is criticised as an infamous scheme of legislation.

MAIL ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 15.—Joseph W. Graham, Depot Postmaster at Frankford, Penn., has been held in $3,000 bail to answer a charge of embezzling a draft for £10 passing through that office.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A COURT DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

MR. JOHN W. HARMON OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE "TRUE STORY," WHICH TILTON REFUSED—MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ RELATES SEVERAL STATEMENTS WHICH TILTON MADE TO HIM—DID FRANK CARPENTER REPRESENT TILTON?—THE TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES G. JUDSON CHARACTERIZED BY THE COURT.

When the author of the "Dunciad," satirizing the prolixity of authorship, used the line, "And write about it, goddess, and about it," he but described a process which in a somewhat different form is being daily followed in the Brooklyn City Court. The evidence in this wonderfully protracted trial is almost continually wheeling in wider or narrower circles round the central issue, which it hardly ever touches, and so the chance of fixing on its probable termination does not become one whit more approximate as the days go by. Everybody grows tired of this delay, and the Judge has been obliged to request counsel to keep as near to the issue as possible. He has also complained of the small amount of work done each day, stating that it does not at all average the ordinary procedure of the court. In one case yesterday the evidence offered appeared to be so irrelevant that opposing counsel wished to have it stricken out. "Let it stand," said his Honor, "it is as harmless as a lamp post in the street." This, of course, brought out a bitter retort by Mr. Evarts, who proposes to demonstrate its importance by other evidence which he means to offer hereafter. Judge Neilson, however, was not disposed to think that evidence which extended so far back as 1865, and which was in itself unimportant, could by any process of legal acumen be converted into material and important testimony.

Mr. Fullerton has not yet resumed his place in the trial, and several of the principal personages were absent yesterday. Mrs. Tilton and her lady friends were not present, and Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were absentees after recess, but were present during the earlier portion of the proceedings. Mr. Tilton was with his lawyers, according to his custom, and for a part of the day Mr. Moulton was also in attendance. The witnesses examined yesterday were Mr. John W. Harmon, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Charles G. Judson, and Mr. Archibald Baxter. The testimony of Mr. Haines Drake, which was taken at the beginning of the trial, and as that gentleman was obliged to leave for Italy, was also read.

Mr. Harmon, who affirmed, was examined by Mr. Hill, and after the usual general evidence as to residence and occupation, testified to an interview which he had with Mr. Tilton in Bang's restaurant, Broadway. It had reference he said to Mr. Tilton's dismissal from the Brooklyn *Union*. Mr. Tilton expressed his determination to collect the $7,000 from Mr. Bowen, and said that the matter would revive the scandal published by Mr. Bowen against a good man, meaning Mr. Beecher. He said that Mr. Bowen had, on more than one occasion, made charges against Mr. Beecher. In the course of this conversation, he stated that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against his family, and in this connection, he said that his wife had told him that Mr. Beecher, taking advantage of his position, had made dishonorable proposals to her. He said that Mr. Beecher had apologized for his offense, and had said that as God was his judge he would try to lead a pure life for the future. He also said that he had forgiven Mr. Beecher. Witness urged him, he said, to give a broad denial to the Woodhull statement, and Mr. Tilton answered: "Suppose I can't?" Witness was asked if, at the previous interview, Mr. Tilton had charged adultery against his wife, and he replied in the negative, further amplifying his answer by stating that he did not charge her with any criminal offense. Mr. Tilton, he said, read to him the paper known as "the true story," on the Sabbath evening preceding Christmas, 1872, stating that it was a full history of the case from 1863 up to that time.

Mr. Beach cross-examined the witness, and first elicited the statement that Mr. Tilton in his conversations always held his wife guiltless. Witness was then allowed to explain his share in the procurement of the documents which were published in the *Eagle*. He said that Mr. McKelway called on him at his house and asked for the documents, stating they had decided to submit them to eminent counsel, to see if the story "would hold water," and mentioning Mr. Tracy as the counsel to whom they were to be submitted. He was himself, he said, also anxious to know if the story would hold water, and he gave the papers to Mr. McKelway, making the condition with him that he should call at Mr. Tilton's house and tell him that he had received the documents. He further testified that being anxious to obtain control of the "true story," he offered Mr. Tilton $5,000 for it, and that Mr. Tilton declined it. He also said on one occasion that Mr. Tilton could sell a million copies of it at twenty-five cents each. On the re-direct examination by Mr. Hill, witness stated that Mr. Tilton was to him an enigma, and he was anxious to know if he wanted the money. Witness did not want to publish the paper, but he was anxious to have control of it.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz was then examined by Mr. Tracy. He testified that he became acquainted with Mr. Tilton in 1864 or 1865. Mr. Tilton applied to him to become a subscriber to the capital of the *Golden Age*. He was accompanied by Mr. Franklin Woodruff, who went away after a little time, leaving Mr. Tilton alone. In discussing the enterprise, witness asked if Mr. Beecher would subscribe, and Mr. Tilton replied that he would if he asked him. Witness then asked him if Mr. Beecher would contribute articles, and Mr. Tilton answered that he would if he would permit him. He was struck by these expressions, as up to this time he thought that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were on the most friendly terms. He agreed to aid the enterprise at a subsequent interview. Witness was asked what was the substance of Mr. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher, and he answered that it was substantially that Mr. Bowen had done him a great wrong, and that Mr. Beecher had not put out his hand to help him, as he should have done. The examination then turned on a discussion which took place at a dinner given to Mr. Isaac H. Bailey before that gentleman's departure for Europe. He said that Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were the subjects of this discussion, that the talk was very animated and personal, and in effect that Mr. Tilton championed those ladies with great earnestness. Mr. Schultz was subsequently examined as to an interview which he had with Mr. Tilton after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and he testified with great emphasis that he said to Mr. Tilton: "Do you mean to say that Mr. Beecher has had criminal relations with your wife?" and that Mr. Tilton replied, "My wife is as pure as an angel," or words to that effect. "What was Mr. Tilton's manner when saying that?" asked counsel, and the witness replied with promptitude, "very theatrical." Mr. Schultz was then examined as to an interview with Mr. Tilton, touching a proposition by Frank Carpenter to have a morning paper started, of which Mr. Beecher was to be the editor in chief, while Mr. Tilton was to be sent away as a foreign correspondent. Witness had considered such a proposition as blackmailing on the part of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton on that occasion questioned him concerning such charge. Recess here intervened.

After recess the examination was continued in reference to the same topic. Mr. Tilton said, witness stated, that Frank Carpenter had no authority to send him to Europe in the capacity of foreign correspondent. He was then examined in respect to an interview with Mr. Tilton, in which Mr. Tilton exhibited to him a check for $7,000, purporting to be the check of Henry C. Bowen. He said that that check had settled his Brooklyn difficultes. In the interview in which witness asked Mr. Tilton whether he meant to charge criminal relations between his wife and Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton said that he had the power to blow the roof off Plymouth Church.

Mr. Beach opened the cross-examination of the witness in a slow and measured manner, endeavoring in the first instance to fix the date when the check was shown by Mr. Tilton to the witness. Mr. Schultz could not fix the date, and was unable to tell the year. Mr. Schultz was then asked to detail again the particulars of the previous interview. He could not, he said, recollect the connection in which mention was made of "blowing the roof off Plymouth Church." Counsel then asked witness to repeat what occurred during that conversation, and his answer was that he could recollect nothing further than he had already stated. Witness was then pressed as to whether Mr. Tilton did not state to him that Mr. Carpenter had no power or authority to represent him, but he said he did not receive that impression. Mr. Moulton, he said, might have made such a statement. "Did not both Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton say so, in presence of Mr. Watrous, at the Union League Club as emphatically as I have said so now?" asked Mr. Beach, and the witness replied in the negative, adding, "I am positive of that." Witness further denied that Mr. Tilton had said to him that he would have nothing to do with any project in which Mr. Beecher was concerned. Mr. Schultz on redirect examination denied that he had ever said to Mr. Tilton that the *Golden Age* was a good business enterprise, and that therefore he would go into it. This evidence was offered in contradiction of Mr. Tilton. Counsel sought to get in evidence the statement as to whether Mr. Tilton had disavowed any authority on the part of Mr. Carpenter, except as to the extent of sending him to Europe, but the question was over-ruled. The question was then put in another form, and witness testified that Mr. Tilton did not disavow any authority on the part of Mr. Carpenter, except to the extent which he had already stated.

Mr. Charles G. Judson, a New-York merchant, was next called to the stand, and after some general answers testified to a conversation which he had with Mr. Tilton in 1865, in Delmonico's. On that occasion witness said to Mr. Tilton that it was a matter of consideration that during the number of years Mr. Beecher had been connected with Plymouth Church, no charge had been made against him in relation to women. Mr. Tilton, he said, replied: "I have lost faith in man," and twice again answered in the same phraseology. That substantially ended the conversation. This was the testimony which Judge Neilson said was as "harmless as a lamp-post in the street."

Mr. Archibald Baxter's evidence was to the effect that in interviews with Mr. Moulton that gentleman had described Mr. Beecher as a pure man, and Mr. Drake's testimony, which was read by Mr. Shearman, represented Mr. Moulton as describing the Woodhull publication as a pack of woman's or old woman's fables.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, and the jury were called at 11 o'clock. Before the opening of the court, Judge Neilson called the juror Mr. Jeffrey to the desk, and stated that he had been handed a letter Saturday morning, which he opened without looking at the superscription, supposing it was to himself, but had found it was an order for a cargo of something, and was addressed to Mr. Jeffrey. The letter was given to the latter, with the Judge's apology for his carelessness.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Shearman, will you proceed now?

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Evarts does not seem to have yet arrived.

Judge Neilson—Well, Mr. Evarts don't wish you to wait where you have a general class of witnesses.

Mr. Tracy—We will decide in a moment.

After a consultation, Mr. Hill called John W. Harmon, who took the stand. The Clerk was about to administer the oath—

Mr. Harmon—I affirm.

Officer Hennigar—He affirms.

Mr. Mallison (to Mr. Harmon)—Hold up your hand, please.

Mr. Harmon then affirmed, and his direct examination was begun.

Mr. Hill—Mr. Harmon, where do you reside? A.—I reside in Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you lived here? A.—About ten years.

Q.—Have you held office in Brooklyn? A.—I have.

Q.—What office? A.—Supervisor.

Q.—Or offices? A.—Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward.

Q.—You have been Supervisor how long? A.—Four years; I am not now Supervisor.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am in the dry goods business; have been for—

Q.—Have been in the dry goods business how long? A.—Since 1862.

Q.—Have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Since 1865.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you form his acquaintance? A.—In 1870; I think in the Fall.

Q.—Are you at all acquainted with Mr. Beecher? A.—I am only by repute.

Q.—You say you formed Mr. Tilton's acquaintance in October, 1870—in 1870? A.—In 1870; I am not—

Q.—State under what circumstances, Mr. Harmon. A.—About the time that Mr. Tilton became editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, I was crossing the ferry on my way returning from New-York in the evening, and Gen. Woodford and Mr. Tilton were together on the ferry-boat. Just as we were coming out of the ferry-house on this side, Gen. Woodford called me up and introduced me to Mr. Tilton as the future editor of the Brooklyn *Union*.

Q.—Now, from that time were you not intimately associated with Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, yes, for some considerable time after that, during the campaign that was just about—I think this was perhaps in October, perhaps a little earlier; but I became acquainted with him in the Fall campaign; the election was just coming on, and during that election I became very intimately acquainted with him.

Q.—And how long did your intimacy with Mr. Tilton continue? A.—Well, after the campaign was over I did not see him so frequently as I had before; of course we were always intimate. Whenever I met him there was a kindly disposition, and there was nothing to interrupt our friendship, although we did not meet so frequently as before.

TILTON'S TROUBLES WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion, near the end of 1870, when Mr. Tilton mentioned to you his troubles with Mr. Bowen in regard to the *Union* and his editorship of it? A.—In 1870, did you say?

Q.—Well, near the end of 1870? Whether it was the beginning of 1871, or the end of 1870, I do not know. A.—I remember the circumstance, though I cannot speak positively as to the date.

Q.—Please state now what occurred between you at that time upon that subject. A.—It is very difficult to recollect and give the language, because I—

Q.—Oh, the substance of the interview. A.—I think it was after Mr. Tilton's discharge; he told me about the notice that he had received to quit the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*, and recited the circumstances that brought it about. I asked him why it was, or what the cause was why Mr. Bowen discharged him. I said to him, "I hope it has not been brought about by taking my advice"—Mr. Tilton knew what I referred to, in regard to the Webster campaign. He said, "That, perhaps, among other things." And he said something about this open letter that he bore to Mr. Beecher—or that Mr. Bowen bore to Mr. Beecher—that Mr. Bowen had deserted him and joined with Mr. Beecher against him.

Q.—Yes? A.—And he was made to appear as being the offending party. He stated that Mr. Bowen had dismissed him without the six months' notice which was part of the agreement; there was a clause in his agreement that Mr. Bowen should give him six months' notice—or either party, indeed, should give six months' notice if they wanted to terminate the relations; Mr. Bowen had not done that, and had summarily dismissed him four days after he had renewed his contract.

Q.—Now, Mr. Harmon, do you recollect meeting Mr. Tilton after that upon an occasion when you went to lunch with him? A.—Yes, I recollect the circumstance very well. I cannot give you the exact date. I—

Q.—Where did you meet him? Just begin and give that narrative now in your own way. A.—In my former testimony I said it was April. I think it must have been before that. I cannot fix the date. It may have been as early as February.

Q.—Very well. A.—I met him as I frequently did—Mr. Tilton—crossing the ferry, going back and forth, and I met him on a certain day and he said to me, I think, "What time do you go to lunch?" I said, "About 1 o'clock." Said he, "Come down to-morrow"—I think it was—"Come down to-morrow and we will go to lunch together." I did; I met him by appointment.

Q.—At what place? A.—We went to Bang's restaurant down town—the down-town place—up stairs.

Q.—Well, that is Broadway, near the new Post Office? A.—Broadway, right about opposite the new Post Office, I guess; I think so.

Q.—Then you went into a public saloon and had lunch with Mr. Tilton? A.—We went into the saloon, up stairs, rather a private place, sat down and ordered the lunch—whatever it was.

Q.—Well, were you in a private room at all? A.—No; it was up stairs; it was not down in the saloon; there is an eating place down stairs, but to go up stairs is more private; still, it was not private. There were private tables up stairs.

Q.—There were but a few persons up there? A.—There were persons in the room, not in our immediate vicinity.

BOWEN'S CHARGES AGAINST BEECHER.

Q.—Now, please state what occurred between you and Mr. Tilton there? A.—The old matter came up of his being dismissed from the *Union*.

Q.—Go on; give what he said and you said, or the substance of it, as near as you can. A.—Mr. Tilton told me that he was going to collect $7,000—I think he claimed; he thought of collecting it, or indeed had determined to; but there was one obstacle or one thing he regretted; one obstacle in the way, or one thing in the way; it would revive an old matter—(I am not sure whether he designated it as a scandal, but I think he did)—that had been settled.

Q.—Did he say anything about Bowen's having slandered any prominent citizen of Brooklyn?

Mr. Morris—Ask him what he said.

The Witness—I am going to tell you what occurred, as near as I can.

Mr. Hill—Very well. A.—He said it would revive this old slander, or old scandal, or old matter, whatever it was; I did not then expect to be called upon to testify, and of course I cannot remember the language; I said, "What is it?" Well, he said Mr. Bowen had been slandering—I think he said one of the best men in Brooklyn, or a good man—something to that effect—and it would necessarily bring that to the surface; I said, "What is it?" He then recited the story about Bowen's writing a letter in 1863, from Woodstock, Conn., in which he had charged Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with being a bad man, an adulterer; I said—I expressed my surprise at any such charge as that, and he went on then and said that it was not only in one instance, but Bowen had charged him with numerous ones, and cited some, although he did not name anybody; that is, named no lady in that connection, but instanced two or three cases where Mr. Bowen had charged Mr. Beecher with having committed these offenses—

Q.—Yes? A.—Against good morals, and so forth.

Q.—Well, what next? A.—And he then said that Mr. Bowen declared that Mr. Beecher ought not to preach, and that if he, Mr. Tilton, would bear an open letter to him, making a demand of him—I mean, if he, Mr. Tilton, would write a letter demanding Mr. Beecher—or demanding of Mr. Beecher to vacate his pulpit and quit Brooklyn—that Mr. Bowen would bear the open letter to him. He said he wrote the letter. Bowen took it, but when he came to Mr. Beecher, instead of—I think he said instead of delivering it as an open letter, he sealed it and professed ignorance of its contents, and then joined with Mr. Beecher against him, and he was put out of his place, and said he was badly treated; and now he was determined to recover his money, but in doing so he would revive this old scandal, which he regretted. He said that Mr. Beecher had also committed an offense against him in his family.

THE DISHONORABLE PROPOSALS TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Well, state what he said about that? A.—He told me that at one time Mrs. Tilton came to him and said she had something very serious to tell him, and he asked her what it was, and she said that her Pastor, in his pastoral visits at their house, in his absence, had taken advantage of his position, and had made dishonorable proposals to her repeatedly.

Q.—Well? A.—And she felt it her duty to tell her husband, which she then did, to his surprise.

Q.—Anything further? A.—I said—I expressed, of course, my surprise at any such thing as that, as it was new to me.

Q.—A little louder, Mr. Harmon. A.—He said that he immediately—I understood immediately, but in that I may be in error—but he said he went to Frank Moulton's and laid the matter before Frank; Mr. Beecher was summoned to Frank's house; they went into a private room—the three; I think possibly he said Frank left after they got in there, but he remained and locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and accused Mr. Beecher of this grave offense.

Q.—What grave offense? A.—Of making the dishonorable proposals, as I understood, violating the—making dishonorable proposals to his wife in his absence; Mr. Beecher confessed that he had done wrong; he said, "Theodore, Theodore, how could I do this thing? Why, you are my children; I married you," and he said, "by the grace of God I hope to live a purer and better life hereafter;" he said he wept like a child, and he said, "I have forgiven him;" he said, "I forgive him and I believe he is trying to live a purer and a better life."

Q.—Did he say anything about an apology? A.—A written apology—not at that time, I think; he spoke of a verbal apology.

TILTON'S WIFE EXACTED A PROMISE FROM HIM NOT TO INJURE BEECHER.

Q.—Was anything said by Mr. Tilton to the effect that his wife had exacted a promise from him? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q. (continued)—Not to injure Mr. Beecher? A.—Before she introduced the subject at all she exacted from him a promise that he should not offer personal violence to the party it involved; I think she stated that it was a personal friend or a friend of the family, or something to that effect.

Mr. Beach—Will you please, Mr. Harmon, to repeat the last portion of your answer; my attention was called to another matter just at that moment.

Witness—She said that it was a personal friend, or a friend of the family, or something to that effect, and that he would not offer personal violence to the gentleman or party that it involved; a promise which he readily gave, he told me.

Q.—Anything further said at that interview, Mr. Harmon? A.—Oh, there was a great deal said that I have forgotten; it was all to that effect; I cannot pretend to recite any of the language exactly, or very little of it, of what exactly occurred; we sat there two or three hours, or more, and I cannot give in detail all that was said.

Q.—Did he say anything of his wife's annoyance, or of her being annoyed at these proposals? A.—He said it was very annoying to Mrs. Tilton, and she finally, in the simplicity of her heart, proposed or determined at one time to tell her husband all about it, first exacting his promise that he would not offer any personal violence.

Mr. Hill—To the party involved?

Witness—To the party involved, because she had not named anybody up to that time.

Q.—Now, what was Mr. Tilton's manner during this interview? A.—He seemed to be very cool and self-possessed.

Q.—Let me ask you, Mr. Harmon, although you had not been acquainted with Mr. Beecher, had you been a supporter and friend of his up to the time of his difficulties with Mr. Tilton? A.—I have gone to his church very frequently—from 1852 to 1865 frequently; but when my family came to Brooklyn I attended his church less frequently, because we went to another church.

Mr. Hill—The point of my inquiry is this—up to that time were you an admirer of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—Of what—what is that?

Mr. Hill—I asked him whether up to that time he was not an admirer of Mr. Beecher, and a special friend of his, although not acquainted with him personally.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't know, Sir, that this is a competent line of inquiry; we have had several enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Beecher already on the stand, and have heard their testimony.

Mr. Hill—What does your Honor say about it?

The Court—I think he can answer; it is harmless.

Mr. Hill—What do you say, Mr. Harmon?

Witness—That I have been an admirer of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Hill—Yes, as a public man.

Witness—I certainly have.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Tilton knew that fact or not from anything you said? A.—I don't think that question—my intimacy with Mr. Beecher—came up before.

Q.—Now, Mr. Harmon, let me ask you if you have had any other conversations with Mr. Tilton at any time subsequent to the time when the subject of the written apology was spoken of with reference to this offense of improper proposals or advances? A.—Yes, Sir, after; Mr. Tilton read what was termed, or what he termed, the "true story;" he read it to me, and in that was incorporated this apology, I think, of Mr. Beecher's, which he read with the balance—with the true story—a part of it.

Q.—Before we come to that let me ask you this question—do you remember the occasion when the Woodhull and Claflin scandal was published? A.—I do not remember the day, but I remember the occasion very well.

WHAT TILTON SAID ABOUT THE WOODHULL PUBLICATION.

Q.—Now, had you an interview with Mr. Tilton soon after that? A.—Yes, Sir, I had; I met him—Tilton,—if I remember rightly, was in New-Hampshire at the time this thing made its appearance—and I was very anxious to see him, and as I was coming down Fulton street, New-York, one afternoon, or one evening, I met him on the corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, I think; I said to him: "I am very glad to meet you, for I have been wanting to see you for several days;" I said, "Have you seen this monstrous thing of the Woodhulls'?" I think he said to me that he had just returned to the City, and had heard of it. I do not know whether he said he had seen it or not; I told him what it recited, and I said to him, "Now, Theodore, for God's sake and your family's contradict it; give it a broad denial, because I think that you can;" he stood there and he says, "But suppose I cannot?" "Well," I said, "I assume that you can; you have never charged any such offense against your wife as that, and your first duty is to your wife and children, and I think that you ought to lose no time in coming out and contradicting the monstrous story." "Well," he said, "I do not know; suppose I cannot?" I think he repeated it again, and he said, "Elizabeth—he always called her Elizabeth—was opposed to saying anything about it; she was willing to suffer herself if she could only save the church; her theory seemed to be"—he said she was fanatical, either on that or some other occasion—she was fanatical; "and she seemed to think her duty was to save the church, although she might suffer herself, or go down, and the policy—her policy, seemed to be to say nothing about it." I said "I should, if I were you; I should contradict the story, as I think you can, or understand, or believe you can," something to that effect; we had that short interview.

Q.—Did you refer to the former conversation you had with him? A.—Only by implication, I think; I did not refer; I said "I infer you can do it from what you have told me before," something to that effect.

Q.—Now, had he in that former conversation made any charge whatever of guilt on the part of his wife.

Mr. Morris—He has stated what he said.

Mr. Beach—He has stated what he said.

The Court—I think we have it very clearly—what he said.

Mr. Morris—Oh, yes, he went into it in detail.

Mr. Tracy—But, I suppose we have a right to ask him in this connection what he did not say.

Mr. Beach—You can ask whether he said anything further, or anything different, but you cannot ask him to draw a conclusion from what he said as to whether it amounted to one thing or another.

Mr. Hill—I do not ask him if it amounted to anything: I only ask if he said anything of that description—if he mentioned or intimated guilt on the part of the wife.

Mr. Beach—That is the very question—the question the counsel put—whether upon that occasion Mr. Tilton made any charge of guilt against his wife. Now we have, Sir, a narrative of what was said.

The Court—It has been substantially answered in the very full recital the witness has given, but still I think counsel can ask him what was said on a given subject.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly.

The Court—Ask him that way, Mr. Hill.

TILTON DID NOT CHARGE HIS WIFE WITH ANY CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Q.—Well, Mr. Harmon, after having heard his Honor's views on the subject state whether anything was said on the subject of guilt on the part of his wife. A.—He didn't charge her with any criminal offense, so far as I remember.

Mr. Beach—That is the conversation at lunch that you inquire about?

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

Q.—You say he did not charge her with any criminal offense? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he charge her with adultery at all? A.—No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—Let me ask you if in that first conversation he produced a paper—a printed paper—the conversation, I mean, at Bang's restaurant? A.—He gave me a paper at my request; he read it to me in the first place.

Q.—Where? A.—But I don't remember whether it was at our first interview or not. I have been trying to refresh my memory on that subject, and, for the life of me, I cannot remember where I got it. After reading it to me I got it from him—that is, rather, I asked him for it. Says I, "I want to show that to Dwight Johnson; that is a monstrous charge."

Q.—Let me ask you if anything was said there at that interview at Bang's restaurant, or at any subsequent interview, with reference to your omitting to tell anybody of that communication? A.—At the first interview Mr. Tilton did not enjoin secrecy, at all, did not say that I should say nothing, or whether I should, but I met him perhaps two weeks afterward—I frequently met him in the street, or crossing the ferry, and he says to me: "John, I guess you better not say anything about what I said to you the other day." So I carried the secret from that time until the time I met him on Fulton street.

Q.—After the publication of the scandal? A.—After the publication of the scandal. Then he said to me: "Now, I would prefer that you would tell your friends what I told you last year, or last Spring. I prefer you would tell your friends," or, "a few of your friends." I think he indicated some by name.

Q.—Do you remember who they were? A.—I am quite sure he named Dr. Storrs; I said, "I have not the honor of knowing Dr. Storrs; I don't know him personally, and I should not care to tell him;" I said, "I should like to tell Dwight Johnson;" I think he probably named Dwight Johnson; at all events, I said I would like to tell Dwight Johnson—like to show him this whole story.

Q.—Please state who Dwight Johnson was, whether he was associated with you in any way? A.—He was a colleague of mine in the Board of Supervisors, and we met very often.

Q.—A prominent member of Dr. Storrs' church? A.—Yes, I believe he is.

Q.—A prominent citizen of Brooklyn? A.—Yes; and we were often together, and I was anxious to show him; it was, I think, after the first interview that I prepared this proof-slip of the *Golden Age* to show it to Dwight Johnson, and perhaps one or two others; I don't distinctly remember whether I showed it; still I presume I did, for I got it for that purpose.

Q.—Now, a single moment. Exhibit D, No. 25, shown witness. Mr. Harmon, please look at the printed slip which is attached to this paper, and state, if you can, whether or not the printed paper which you borrowed from Mr. Tilton was the same, or the same in substance, as that?

Mr. Beach—It is conceded to be the same.

Mr. Hill—Very well, it is conceded that that was the same paper.

The Witness—Yes, Sir, it is.

Mr. Hill—And the witness now recollects it is.

Q.—Now, Mr. Harmon, did you show that paper to various individuals? A.—I just stated that I had no personal—no recollection of showing it to any one individual, but I think I did show it to two or three, for I got it for that purpose; I asked Mr. Tilton to let me have it—

Q.—For that very purpose? A.—He didn't volunteer to give it to me; I said, "Let me take that;" I said that I would like to show it to Dwight Johnson, and he assented, and I had that paper at my house, and I carried it, I think, two weeks before I met Mr. Johnson; I expected to meet him in the Board of Supervisors, without going to his house on purpose; I showed it to him, and I think I had it still in my possession when Mr. Tilton came to my house; that is my recollection of it.

THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Harmon, do you recollect whether you ever saw or heard read what has been called the "true story" during the progress of this trial? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard Mr. Tilton read it.

Q.—Please state when that was and under what circumstances. A.—It was in December, 1872; I think it was the Sabbath evening preceding Christmas; it was the Sabbath evening preceding Christmas, at my house; Mr. Tilton came there.

Q.—State what occurred—all the circumstances. A.—He came in with a large portfolio under his arm and said, "I have got something here I would like to read to you; I think you would like to hear it."

Q.—Did he state what it was? A.—There were some friends at my house, and he did not say what it was; I told him there were some friends at my house, and we would adjourn to some neighbor's, which we did, and then he told me it was a history of the case from 1863 until the present time; named all the persons connected with it; all the letters, every incident, so far as he could remember, he had incorporated in that true story, and he would like to read it to me; I said I would like to hear it, and he read it to myself and friend; it occupied probably an hour and a half.

Q.—Let me ask you this, Mr. Harmon: Was that friend's house to which you went an acquaintance of Mr. Tilton? A.—He was an acquaintance of mine, and I had introduced him, on his request, to Mr. Tilton some weeks before that; I think it was at the church; Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and her mother—

Q. (interrupting)—Well, they had only been introduced to each other? A.—They had been introduced, but under circumstances which made this—the gentleman said, "I would like to know Mr. Tilton; I am a subscriber of the *Golden Age*, and"—

Q. (interrupting)—I don't care for that. I want to know whether they were intimate friends. A.—No, not in that sense, for they had not met each other before, except this time.

Q.—Comparatively recent acquaintance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, have you read the statement of the true story, as published in the New-York *Tribune*. A.—I read that; yes, Sir.

Q.—Please tell us whether you recognized that as the substance of the true story which he read to you, as far as it goes? A.—I think it is, so far as it goes, as near as I can remember.

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Both papers are in, are they not; I think we will let it stand.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Let me ask you this question—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment; let us see about that answer. I object to both the question and answer.

Judge Neilson—He wanted have a comparison between the two papers; one, the true story as read to him and the other as published in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Beach—And I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—We loaned a copy of it to Judge Fullerton and he had carried it off with him; he is not here and I have sent down to my house for another copy which will be here soon, when we can identify it.

Judge Neilson—No; there is no difficulty in identifying it, of course; the difficulty is in asking the witness at this length of time to form a judgment of the two papers; that is the objection made, and perhaps you had better refer to that when you get the paper.

Mr. Beach—But I don't wish that question and answer to stand, Sir.

The Witness—I want to correct my answer, if it is in order.

Judge Neilson—In what respect?

The Witness—I would not pretend to swear that it is entirely a verbatim copy, by any means.

Judge Neilson—Then you will strike out the last answer.

Mr. Hill—I submit, Sir, that my friend had waited until the answer was fully given before he objected.

Mr. Morris—That is no objection to a motion to strike out.

Mr. Hill—I say it is. My question was the thing which was objectionable. The question called directly for the points which he now says are improper.

The Court—You cannot move to strike out without first hearing the question and answer.

Mr. Hill—The question was not objected to, and it was the question which was objectional if any thing. It called directly for the point which he now says was improper.

The Court—It has this foundation, that the witness on second thoughts cannot speak confidently on the subject. But it has this immateriality, that you can bring in the paper in future when you get it.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is quite competent for the witness to qualify any answer; and if he does, we shall be better able to judge whether the whole ought to be struck out or not, or whether there ought to be qualification.

The Court—I think it ought to be struck out.

Mr. Evarts—We don't recognize the right to strike out evidence which is once properly in.

The Court—That is, the motion to strike out cannot be entertained once the evidence is in?

Mr. Evarts—When it is improperly in—on the ground that it is not good or that it is imperfect, it it is illegal evidence, then whatever is improperly in ought to be struck out. But that is not the character of this evidence. The question was not objected to, and the answer is responsive to the question. If it is less determinate or important than it might be, that is not enough to strike it out. There is a great deal of evidence that ought to be struck out if its weight should be an objection to the production of it. If your Honor holds that this should be struck out, we shall be obliged to except to your Honor's ruling.

The Court—Well, go on, Mr. Hill.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. M'KELWAY.

Mr. Hill—Mr. Harmon, do you know Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember meeting him soon after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, when you had a conversation respecting the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not you made an arrangement with Mr. McKelway to meet Mr. Tilton. A.—I met Mr. McKelway at Woodruff & Robinson's fire, after the meeting of the Board of Supervisors. The board had just adjourned, and we went over there, and I met Mr. McKelway.

Q.—I don't want the conversation, but if you made an arrangement? A.—I made a suggestion; I made no arrangement with Mr. Tilton. I simply said to Mr. McKelway, "You go and see Mr. Tilton." Mr. Tilton had then showed me this letter of Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—The proof slip? A.—Yes; the proof slip. I said, "You go and see Mr. Tilton; I think he will show you something that will astonish you." I used, perhaps, pretty strong language.

Q.—I dont care for the—That is all at present. [To the Court.] We will reserve a few questions when we have the privilege of producing the printed portion of the draft.

Witness—Mr. Hill, I would like to explain how that paper—as it involves my honor to some extent—I would like to explain how Mr. McKelway came to get that letter?

Mr. Hill—Presently. There is something else I would like to ask you by-and-by.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—In the first place, Mr. Harmon, I would like you to get as near as you can at the date of this interview at Bang's restaurant. A.—Well, I have tried to refresh my memory; I cannot possibly. There are no data by which I can fix it, except that it was in the Spring of 1872; I did at one time think it was in April, but I think now it must have been considerably before that, because in April I am very busy generally at the store, and that is the only circumstance that leads me to think that I did not leave the store for three hours; so I think it must have been as early as March—possibly the last of February; that is the way it seems to me.

Q.—In 1872? A.—In 1872.

Q.—Well, was it at that interview that he first exhibited to you any document? A.—As I said in my examination in chief, I do not remember whether he there showed me this proof slip, or whether it was a subsequent time; I am inclined to think it was a subsequent time; I am not sure, yet it may have been at that time.

Q.—Well, I understand that the first paper he showed you was what is called a personal statement embodying the letter to Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir, the letter of Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—And then in December of that year—of 1872—he exhibited to you what is called the "true story?" A.—At my house.

Q.—Now, can you get at the date in December? A.—Yes; that I can fix from a circumstance.

Q.—Very well, Sir? A.—It was the Sabbath evening preceding Christmas.

Q.—Sir? A.—It was the Sabbath evening preceding Christmas; that would make it the 18th of December, I guess.

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—I will tell you why.

Q.—Well, you are positive about that date? A.—Positive of it, because my wife—I called in a physician—my wife had a severe attack of neuralgia, and that is the way I fix the date; she was so sick for six months that she did not leave her room, and we dated it from that evening.

Q.—Well, that fixes that date; and was it at that time, according to your present impression, that you obtained the "true story" from Mr. Tilton? A.—It was that evening.

Q.—It was that evening? A.—He came there and read it to me.

Q.—And it was that evening that you asked him permission to take it to show it to Dwight Johnson? A.—I never asked him for the "true story."

Q.—Oh, it was the other paper? A.—It is the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, that I—

Q.—Oh, yes? A. (continuing)—That I got, long before that.

Q.—Well, there is a little confusion in my mind; now—pardon me, Mr. Harmon. I understand you, you are uncertain whether he exhibited to you the Bowen letter of January, 1871, at Bang's restaurant or subsequently? A.—I will state what my impressions are, Mr. Beach, if you please; I think at the first interview he showed the letter that he wrote to Bowen embodying these charges.

Q.—By the first interview, do you mean at Bang's restaurant? A.—At Bang's hotel—I think so; he also showed me a letter that Mr. Bowen wrote him from Woodstock, Conn., covering four pages, referring to the political campaign of that—the Webster campaign, as we call it. He also exhibited one or two copies of the *Independent* in which the complimentary—stop—[hesitating, as in thought]—the complimentary notices were published, I guess, all in a body. I think it was at that interview, and yet I would not swear positively, because I did not charge my memory with dates; I did not expect ever to be called upon again to testify—nothing of that kind. But I know he exhibited them all at one time. The Bowen letter—the letter of Mr. Bowen from Woodstock, referring to politics, where Mr. Bowen commanded him, or almost commanded him, to support Mr. Webster—I was on the other side, so he knew I was interested, and he showed me that with other things.

Q.—Now, you made an expression in your direct evidence, referring to your "former testimony." What testimony was that? A.—Before the committee—the Church Committee.

Q.—Oh, before the Church Committee. Have you seen that testimony of yours published? A.—No, Sir; I have seen in the *Tribune* an interview—what purported to be—but I never saw it published. I saw the comments on it in the report.

Q.—You have seen this book issued by the *Graphic* Company, I think? A.—I think not, Sir; I have read very little on the subject.

Mr. Tilton here said something to Mr. Beach in an inaudible tone.

Mr. Beach, (to Mr. Tilton)—It is the report of the committee he refers to.

TILTON NEVER IMPUTED ADULTERY TO HIS WIFE.

Q.—Now, did any paper as connected with Mr. Bowen—a letter of Bowen—did the true story or any paper submitted to you at any time contain any imputation on the part of Mr. Tilton against his wife? A.—He never charged her with—

Q.—Never at any time made any imputation upon her at all? A.—Not upon her honor as a wife; he never charged her with having committed adultery, nothing of the kind.

Q.—The offense which he charged was wholly on the part of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did not he always speak in the highest and most complimentary and affectionate terms of his wife? A.—Always.

Q.—Represented her as entirely pure and innocent? A.—Well, he never said that, because I never questioned him; it was a subject that I would not question him—

Q.—Well, whenever he spoke of his wife he spoke of her as a pure and innocent woman? A.—He spoke kindly of her; said she was intensely religious, even to fanaticism—

Q.—Yes? A.—And thought it was her duty to save the church even though she went down herself.

Q.—Now, the true story, when it was read to you upon the occasion of which you speak at your friend's, what became of it? A.—That I am not able to tell you; I do not know; I never saw it after that.

Q.—You never saw it after that? A.—Not after that until—not in manuscript; oh, no, I never saw it after that.

Q.—Well, this letter of Tilton to Bowen which you exhibited to Dwight Johnson—how long was that in your possession, Mr. Harmon? A.—Oh, I must have had it for several weeks. I think I must have carried it in my pocket two or three weeks—that with the letter of Bowen on the Webster campaign. I wanted to show that to some political friends to show them what a battle we fought and what the odds were against us, and so forth. So I showed that, I think, to two or three friends; I cannot swear positively, but I think I did. I had the letter; and right here, if it is order, I would like to state—

Q.—Anything. A.—How it got out of my hands.

HOW HE GAVE THE PAPERS TO MR. M'KELWAY.

Q.—Well, state it. A.—I think, perhaps the day after the Woodruff & Robinson fire—and I told Mac that he should go to Tilton's; that I thought Tilton would show him something that would interest him; I think the very next day, in the evening, when I returned from my business, a member of my family said: "Mr. Tilton and Mr. McKelway have been here to see you." I said: "What did they want?" The answer was: "I don't know, but there is a note for you." Tilton left a very short note, and I opened it and read it; it was not of much importance; and before I got through with my dinner, or about the time, Mr. McKelway returned. He said, "I want those papers." I think the papers that they brought up with them were two copies of the *Independent* that contained those complimentary letters that passed between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, and my impression is that I had the Bowen letter in my possession at the time. Mac and I differ as to that, honestly, undoubtedly; he may be right, and I may be right; but at all events, in this large envelope were those two *Independents*—copies of the *Independent*, and a short note from Mr. Tilton, saying that they should be returned to him—all the papers when I got through with them. Mac says, "I came for those papers." I said, "Here, I have just got a note from Mr. Tilton, saying that they were to be delivered to him." "Oh!" he says, "that is all right." He says, "We have decided to submit those papers to counsel—eminent counsel." "We," I said; "Who?" "Oh, well, the *Eagle*, the *Eagle*. We have employed eminent counsel, and we are going to submit those papers—the whole story—to see what there is in them." Said I, "Who is your counsel?" He said, "Gen. Tracy." "Well," I said, "Mr. Tilton, I have no authority to give you up—

Q.—Mr. McKelway. A.—"Mr. McKelway, I have no authority to give you those papers without an order from Mr. Tilton." He says, "That is all right;" says he, "that is all right; we have decided upon that; we want to see whether that story will hold water." He used that word, I recollect very distinctly—"We want to see whether the story will hold water, and if it does"—he intimated they were going to publish it; and I was as anxious as he was to know if it would hold water, so I said, "If you will pledge me your honor, as you have got to go to Tilton's house, or very nearly to his house, in going to yours—if you will pledge me your honor that you will go by Mr. Tilton's house and deliver these papers to him, or tell him you have got them, I will deliver them to you without your giving an order." He said, "I will." I delivered the papers to Mac, and he went away with that understanding—that he was to go past Mr. Tilton's house and tell him that he had got them, and that they were to be submitted, as he said, to Mr. Tracy to see whether the story would hold water, and so forth.

HE REPEATEDLY URGED MR. TILTON TO PUBLISH THE PAPER.

Q.—Did you repeatedly urge Mr. Tilton to publish that paper? A.—I did on that occasion; I said this, "Mr. Tilton, if that is the true story, as you have stated it there, and your wife is certainly innocent—and your first duty is to your wife and children—you ought to publish that story, and let the world know exactly what the extent of her offending is; you would save your wife and children"—because he did not charge any adultery there; and I told him besides that I thought he could make money out of it, if that was his object.

Mr. Tracy—One moment. Was that at the same interview? A.—That was at the same interview.

Q.—Did he assent or refuse? A.—He said he would not publish it under any circumstances.

Mr. Beach—He said he would not publish it under any circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time make him a liberal pecuniary offer for the liberty of publishing it? A.—I did.

Mr. Hill—One moment; don't answer Mr. Harmon.

The Court—The counsel can ask him what further was said between him and Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Hill (after consultation with Mr. Evarts)—Objection withdrawn.

Mr. Beach—Well, so you can.

WITNESS OFFERED HIM $5,000 FOR THE PAPERS.

The Witness—I said at that interview at my friend's house, after hearing the whole story—and what decided me more than anything, I think—I think there was a letter of Mr. Beecher's sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher-Hooker or Mrs. Elizabeth Beecher-Hooker, whatever it is, in which she emphatically charged the crime of adultery upon her brother; I think that decided me as much perhaps as anything else, and I said if these things are true—and you know whether they are true or not—I think you should publish them; I confess here that Mr. Tilton at that time was an enigma to me, and I wanted to see whether there was anything in it—any element of truth in it—and I said, "I will give you a check for $5,000 for that true story; I think I made no conditions other than that he should part with it and make over the ownership upon me and swear to it and I said, "I will give you $5,000."

Q.—Did he accept or decline? A.—He declined it.

Q.—Now, I want to ask your attention to the interview of which you have spoken, on Fulton street, immediately after Mr. Tilton's return from New-Hampshire; will you, please, repeat that again, Mr. Harmon? A.—I met him as stated; I said to him, "Mr. Tilton, I am glad to met you; I have been wanting to meet you to speak to you;" I said to him, "Have you seen this monstrous story of the Woodhulls; he said: "I have just returned;" I think he said he had seen it, but had not seen it until he returned to the city; "Why," I said, "What do you thinkof it?" he said it was an exaggeration, of course—it was a lie because the charge of adultery was made; I understood him to say that it was a lie out and out; then I appealed to him in as strong language as I could command to contradict it, and save his wife and children; he remarked: "But suppose," said he, "I can't?" "Well," I said, "I assume you can deny it; you charge no adultery against your wife;" and I said, "Well, I should contradict the story;" I advised him to write a broad and emphatic denial, and contradict it; there was something more said, and I forget to what effect exactly, except that he could not contradict it; that his wife was opposed to that policy; that she thought it was best, and she was willing to suffer if she could thereby save the church; there was not much more said until I went to his house very soon after that, and spent a part of an evening there with him for that same purpose, and I begged of him to contradict the whole story.

Q.—Well, I am requested, Sir, to ask you whether at these interviews, at the time the offer of $5,000 was made for the control of this true story, whether you, at the same time, told Mr. Tilton, in substance, that he could make $50,000 out of the publication of it? A.—I don't think I said so; at the same time my object was to get possession of it.

Mr. Hill—We don't want the object.

Mr. Beach—I don't know; perhaps I do whether you do or not.

Mr. Hill—No doubt you do.

Witness—I don't want it understood that I offered the $5,000 because I wanted to publish it.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

Witness—I wanted to get it out of the way; I don't know what I should have done with it; I wanted to understand from Mr. Tilton whether he wanted to sell it or not, or whether it was true or not; I did at a future time, say to him that the whole world wanted to know about this scandal, and I thought a man could sell a million copies of it at twenty-five cents apiece; that is what I said, and he said he knew it.

Q.—At the time that Mr. Tilton was rehearsing the causes of his discharge by Mr. Bowen, did he say anything in regard to his wife, or connect his wife in any way—with any imputations upon his wife in any shape? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And confined it entirely to the charges which had been made by Mr. Bowen against Mr. Beecher? A.—That is it.

Q.—And did you understand from him in that conversation that the demand upon Mr. Beecher to vacate his pulpit was grounded upon the accusations which had been made by Mr. Bowen against Mr. Beecher? A.—I understood so, yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton—what is that?

Mr. Beach—He understood so from Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—Is that all?

Mr. Morris nodded affirmatively.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. HILL.

Q.—Mr. Harmon, I don't know that I correctly understood the last answer which you gave except one. Did you say that the charges which Mr. Tilton made were confined entirely to those which Mr. Bowen had stated at first interview?

Witness—The charges as against Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Hill—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir; I was not questioned as to that at all. He made the charges—he made charges against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—You stated then that the procedure of Mr. Bowen was based upon the charge which Mr. Bowen had made? A.—I understood Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Hill—I am striving to get at the answer you gave to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—The statement he made to my question was that the demand made to Mr. Beecher to retire from his pulpit, he understood from Mr. Tilton, was based entirely on the charges brought by Mr. Bowen against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—That is it.

Witness—Mr. Bowen proposed, as he told me, and as I understood it—

Mr. Hill—Let me be clear about another fact, Mr. Harmon; when was it that you are clear that the proof-slip was handed to you by Mr. Tilton?

Witness—At what date?

Mr. Hill—Yes. I don't mean the precise date, but I mean the statement with reference to the publication? A.—My impression is that the proof-slip was handed to me at the first interview, as I stated before; that is my impression.

Q.—The first one published?

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, the first interview with him was at Bang's hotel. You had an interview with him very soon after the publication—was that before or after the interview with Mr. McKelway? A.—Before, unquestionably; it was in the street.

Q.—Now, when did you get the paper—the proof-slip—of the *Independent* article, and the documents of that description? A.—I think—

Mr. Beach—There is no proof-sheet in evidence.

Witness—I think that I had this long before—I think I had this long before, but I would not undertake to swear to it positively, because I can't remember the dates.

Mr. Morris—He said—

Mr. Evarts—Not them, because we have not proof-slips.

Mr. Hill—I understand.

Witness—I might have returned them to Mr. Tilton, and he might have seen them, but I cannot say positively.

Q.—Was it after the Woodhull publication that you saw Mr. McKelway? A.—My impression is that I saw the slip—the *Golden Age* proof-slip, connecting the personal statement and the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, to Mr. Bowen—before the Woodhull publication; that is my impression, yet I am not sure.

Q.—When did you get it to show it to Dwight Johnson—that is the point of my inquiry? A.—That I cannot tell.

Mr. Beach—He fixed it before in April or March, 1872.

The Witness—That is when he read it to me first, I think.

Mr. Hill—Was that the first time you had it? A.—I think—

Q.—March or April, I mean? A.—My impression is that Mr. Tilton at the first interview at Bang's hotel read me this letter, but I do not think I took it from him; I think at some subsequent time I asked him to lend it to me, as I wanted it to show to Mr. Dwight Johnson.

Q.—Can you say whether that delivery to you to show to Mr. Dwight Johnson was before the Woodhull publication or after it? A.—Whether the delivery to me—

Q.—Of the proof, or slip, as you call it? A.—My impression is that I had it before the Woodhull publication—that is my impression; I won't be positive.

Q.—Now, when you got it to show to Mr. Dwight Johnson, was that the first time you had it in your possession? A.—The first time I had it in my possession—yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you keep it from that time until the time you gave it to Mr. McKelway? A.—My impression is I did, and yet I am not sure—McKelway and I differ as to that; I do not know who is right.

Q.—You may have given it back to Tilton? A.—I may have given it back to Tilton, and they may have delivered the Bowen letter and the *Independents* and all up that day; I am not clear as to that.

Q.—You mentioned a conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which you offered $5,000—was that in reference to these proof-slips and that set of papers, or did it relate wholly to the "true story?" A.—When he read me the "true story," whether all the correspondence, I think, so far as I remember—

Q.—Did the offer relate to that or the other set? A.—The offer related to the "true story."

Q.—Wholly? A.—Yes, and all that it comprised.

Q.—Now, when and where did you make it—that offer of $5,000? A.—After he got through reading; I never thought of it a moment before after he got through reading. Mr. Tilton, as I stated, was an enigma to me; I said right then and there, "Mr. Tilton, I will give you $2,500 for that manuscript;" I think the only condition I made possibly was that he should swear to it and make the ownership of it over to me; he declined it; I went to the *Golden Age* office next day and increased the offer to $5,000; I said to my friend, "I am going to see whether this man wants money," or something to that effect; I went over to the *Golden Age* office and said, "Mr. Tilton, I will give you a check for $5,000 for it;" he asked me what I wanted to do with it; I said I did not know what I would do with it; I wanted the control of it.

Q.—You did not bid any higher for it? A.—No, Sir; it was a kind of a sudden matter—a thing I had never thought of before—but it came upon me like an inspiration, and I made him an offer.

Q.—What was done with the true story after Mr. Tilton had finished reading it at the friend's house? A.—I never saw it after that in my life.

Q.—Who took it away? A.—He took it, undoubtedly.

Q.—Will you state what friend that was?

The Witness (to the court)—If your Honor please, must I name the gentleman at whose house we were?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We do not care about it.

The Witness—Mr. Dinsmore's—he is in Europe now—

Mr. Evarts—It is of no consequence.

The Witness—Col. Dinsmore's—

The Court—He is perfectly safe, if he is in Europe.

Mr. Hill—Just look at this publication of the "true story" in the triple sheet of the New-York *Daily Tribune* of March 6, 1875. A.—I have read that, Mr. Hill; I think it is the same story in substance; I would not attempt to swear that it is a verbatim copy, but I think it embodies, so far as it goes—I do not think it is as full as the one he read me; I judge so from the length of time that Mr. Tilton occupied in reading it.

Q.—Do you remember the statement of facts contained in it? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so far as the main statement of facts, it is the same statement.

Mr. Hill—Mr. Stenographer, will you just mark that—[handing the paper]—mark the part beginning, "The True Story." [To the witness.] That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then re-cross-examined by Mr. Beach as follows:

Mr. Harmon, have you read this with sufficient attention to be able to say whether all the statements contained in this publication were in the "true story," as it was read to you by Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, that would be impossible, of course; two and a half years have elapsed since, or thereabouts; it would be impossible for me to remember distinctly.

Mr. Beach [to Mr. Morris]—I do not remember that.

The Witness—I remember the beginning of it to be the same. I think there were some things that were in the "true story" which are not in that; but that—

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—It don't seem to be here [turning over the pages of a book of extracts.] [To the witness.] Do you recollect whether, in the "True Story" as read by Mr. Tilton, there was an extract from a statement made by his wife to be submitted to Rev. Dr. Storrs, in which she said that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become a wife to him, with all that that term implied, or in substance that? A.—I do not remember whether that occurred or not; my impression—I have scarcely any impression on the subject; I could not say.

Q.—I had supposed that that was in there, Sir; I understood it to have been read to Mr. Belcher?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—There is nothing about Dr. Storrs in that.

Mr. Beach—No, there is nothing about Dr. Storrs in that, but I do not find that part which was read to Mr. Belcher in his examination. [To the witness.] Do you recollect that in the "true story" there was this statement: "In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that that implied?" A.—I think that something of that kind was in the "true story."

Q.—And that this followed: "Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher?" A.—I don't remember that part of it. I remember Mrs. Beecher was introduced into the "true story," but in what connection I don't know.

Q.—In what shape was the manuscript from which Mr. Tilton read upon this occasion? A.—I think it was in loose sheets, that he would turn over, pull out, and lay over.

Q.—Did you notice whether it was apparently a draft, altered with interlineations? A.—I did not. I was at one side of the room, and he was at the table; I could not identify a single sheet.

Q.—Did he say anything at the time as to how recently he had drawn the paper? A.—I understood him to say that he had done it since his return from—

Q.—New-Hampshire? A.—New-Hampshire; and at the instance of Dr. Storrs, if I remember correctly—that Dr. Storrs had asked him to collate the facts—suggested that he had better, with a view for future use. I think I am correct in saying that he said it was at Dr. Storrs' suggestion.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is probably correct. That appears to be so now by the evidence. That is all, Sir.

The Witness [to the court]—Am I through?

The Court—That is all, Mr. Harmon.

Mr. Harmon then left the stand.

TESTIMONY OF JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz was then called by Mr. Tracy, and coming forward, was sworn and examined as follows by Mr. Tracy:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—City of New-York, No. 200 Madison avenue.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Leather.

Q.—Leather merchant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in business in the City of New-York? A.—Since 1837, on my own account.

Q.—Do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Since 1865—1866.

Q.—What was his position when you first knew him? A.—I cannot say; he was on the *Independent* after I knew him; I don't know whether he was engaged as early as that on the *Independent*.

Q.—What were your relations with him from the time of making his acquaintance in 1863-4 down to the present time? A.—Very pleasant.

Q.—And friendly? A.—Friendly.

Q.—Intimate? A.—Moderately so.

Q.—Were you in the habit of seeing him frequently and conversing with him on the topics of the day? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Your relations were cordial, were they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After Jan. 1, 1871, state whether or not you were applied to by him to become a subscriber to the capital to found the *Golden Age*? A.—I cannot speak as to dates very specifically. A few weeks, or months, previous to the issuing of the *Golden Age* I was applied to by him to assist him in that enterprise.

Q.—Did any one come with him? A.—Mr. Moulton came with him.

Q.—Mr. who? A.—Mr. Moulton, Frank—[correcting himself]—Mr. Woodruff; Franklin Woodruff.

Q.—Where was the interview? A.—At my house.

Q.—Will you state what occurred? A.—Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tilton came up to my room, where I was temporarily confined by illness.

and the subject of this enterprise was generally spoken of; Mr. Woodruff left, leaving Mr. Tilton in the room with me alone; he remained there, I should think, an hour or an hour and a half, and we talked over very fully this enterprise, and its general nature.

Q.—Was this the first time it had been brought to your notice? A.—No, Sir; I had heard through friends that I was to be applied to to help.

Q.—This was the first interview you had had with Tilton, or Mr. Woodruff on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was said generally about the enterprise, and about your aiding it? A.—I remember they discussed the probabilities of the success of the enterprise, and I asked him whether Mr. Beecher would subscribe; he said he would if he asked him; I asked him then whether Mr. Beecher would contribute articles for it; he said he would if he permitted him; those were about the remarks which attracted my attention most, because I had up to that time supposed that they were very friendly—intimately friendly.

Q.—What further occurred there? A.—We talked over the subject of newspapers and the economics of conducting them, and so forth.

Q.—Did you conclude there to aid him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Left for a further interview? A.—Left for a further interview.

Q.—Did you have further interviews with him? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—I think at my office, and I think at other places; I met him frequently at the club.

Q.—What club? A.—Union League Club.

Q.—Did you frequently see him at the Union League Club? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In company with any one? A.—Generally Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Francis D. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how frequently should you say you conversed with him on the subject of this paper before you agreed to aid him? A.—Well, I think I agreed to aid him at the very first interview after—

Q.—The next interview? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—To what extent did you agree to aid him? A.—I agreed to discount his notes or contribute to the extent of $1,500 to the enterprise, on condition that if it succeeded he was to pay me.

Q.—Was your partner also to contribute a like amount? A.—He was.

Q.—Who was that partner? A.—Mr. Southwick—Mr. John C. Southwick.

Q.—If it did not succeed, what then? A.—We were to lose the money.

Q.—How soon after that agreement to aid him, according to your recollection, was the first number of the paper issued? A.—Well, it was a few weeks, I should judge; it might have been—it may possibly have been a month or six weeks.

Q.—From that time on did you have frequent interviews with Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, I had interviews; I don't know how often; several interviews.

Q.—Did your relations and his become more intimate after that than they had been before? A.—I think we met more frequently; we were no more friendly that I know of.

TILTON'S CAUSE OF GRIEVANCE AGAINST BEECHER.

Q.—Did you afterward talk with him in regard to his relations with Mr. Beecher? A.—Very frequently; whenever we met, almost.

Q.—What was said about his cause of grievance against Mr. Beecher in connection with Mr. Bowen, if any? A.—His statements usually were that Mr. Bowen had committed a great wrong to him, and that Mr. Beecher had failed to reach out his hand and save him as he could have done; that he failed to manifest that interest in him which he had a right to expect; that was about the substance of the statement.

Q.—When did he say he had failed to manifest this interest in him—on what occasion? A.—On the occasion of Mr. Bowen having a difficulty with him and turning him out of the paper, as I understood it.

Q.—Was that referred to more than once? A.—Yes, Sir; several times.

Q.—Several times, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was his statement of his cause of grievance against Mr. Beecher substantially the same; did he repeat that more than once—that cause of grievance? A.—I think he did several times, but knowing as I did, at this later time, of this difference between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, I constantly made inquiries to find out what that trouble was—

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

The Witness (continuing)—More than I did the other.

Q.—When did you come to hear that there was a difference between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot name the time, Sir; I cannot—it was after my subscription to the paper; along some months after that; weeks certainly.

Q.—Well, soon after the starting of the *Golden Age*, were you present at a dinner given by Isaac H. Bailey before his leaving for Europe? A.—I was present at a dinner given to Isaac H. Bailey.

Mr. Tracy—Yes; to Isaac H. Bailey. How many gentlemen were present on that occasion? A.—Fifteen or twenty, I should think.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton of the party? A.—He was.

TILTON'S OPINION OF VICTORIA WOODHULL.

Q.—Did you hear any conversation between Mr. Tilton and other gentlemen at the table that night with regard to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What did you hear? A.—As near as I can remember, the question of these ladies—Woodhull and Claflin—came up, and Mr. Bailey, I think, suggested that there was a gentleman present who could tell him something about those ladies; the gentleman (of Wall street) was appealed to, and he made some statements with regard to them, and Mr. Tilton defended them with a great deal of zeal of manner, and the conversation became so animated and so personal that I interfered to modify the statement as much as I could, as did one or two others present.

Q.—How did he speak of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—In the most exalted manner—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I think it would be better for us to hear what he said, Sir.

Mr. Tracy (to witness)—The substance of it.

The Witness—I could not give the language.

Mr. Tracy—Well?

The Witness—The substance of it was that they were high-toned and honorable ladies, had undertaken a high-toned and honorable business, and that he intended to stand by them, and every good man ought to stand by them; and the insinuations against them, &c., were unbecoming the persons who made them—words to that effect.

Q.—Do you know when this was? A.—It was one or two evenings previous to the sailing of Mr. Bailey; I believe it was in the very early part of June; I think it was; I won't be certain on that point.

Q.—1871? A.—Yes, Sir; 187—

Q.—Was not it the 3d of June, 1871, that he sailed? A.—I think it was; but I prefer not to be particular about that.

Q.—You know it was early in June? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in early Summer.

Q.—Was it the same season after the *Golden Age* was started? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Now, Mr. Schultz, do you remember the occasion of the publication of the *Life of Victoria Woodhull* by Mr. Tilton? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton soon after that, and converse with him about it? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to him, and did he say to you? A.—I expressed my disgust at the proceeding, and substantially told him that he had ruined himself in the enterprise—

Q.—What enterprise did you refer to? A.—The *Golden Age*.

Q.—Well, state now what you said to him? A.—I cannot pretend to give the language, except that I expressed myself very strongly against the judgment he had manifested in doing that thing.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He justified himself on the ground that he had always through his life stood by the meek and down-trodden, and that he would stand by these ladies, and did it as a matter of principle.

Q.—Did he say anything further in regard to their character—indorsing them? A.—I think he spoke of them as pure women and high-toned persons in every respect; that he was entirely satisfied with regard to that.

Q.—Do you remember when that was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember when that life was published? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Was the publication a recent fact at the time of the conversation? A.—It was within a few days, or a week or two anyhow; within a short time.

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

Q.—Now, at this time, Mr. Schultz, did your acquaintance with Mr. Tilton continue after this publication of the Woodhull life? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. And did you continue to have conversations with him in regard to your affairs, and he with you? A.—I did.

TILTON SAID HIS WIFE WAS PURE AS AN ANGEL.

Q.—At any time was the subject of Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs.—were the relations of Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Tilton the subject of conversation between yourself and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you state when it was? A.—Having all this conversation that evening, I was constantly, as I remarked before, attempting to draw from him what the specific—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait one moment, if you please. We object to that.

The Court—We have that statement already in evidence.

Mr. Tracy (who had been whispering with Mr. Shearman)—My attention was drawn another way and I didn't hear what the witness said. Go on, Mr. Schultz, and state whether the relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were ever the subject of conversation between yourself and Mr. Tilton. A.—There was such a conversation in my private office with Mr. Tilton, in which I attempted to draw out—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Tracy—What did you say to him? A.—I said to him, "Mr. Tilton, do you mean to say to me that Mr. Beecher has had improper or criminal relations with your wife?" His answer was, "My wife is as pure as an angel," or words to that effect.

Q.—What was the manner in which he said that? A.—Very theatrical. [Laughter.] He rose from his seat and made a swing of his hand—she was "as pure as an angel."

Q.—Can you state when that conversation was? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Do you know whether it was before or after the publication of the Woodhull life? A.—I think it was afterward.

Q.—You think it was after that? A.—I think it was after that.

Q.—Can you tell whether it was before the Woodhull publication—the scandal? A.—No; I cannot.

Q.—You can't say whether it was before or after that? A.—No; I have no recollection in regard to the date.

Q.—Now, after—do you remember the Woodhull publication—the Woodhull scandal? A.—I do; but I don't recollect the date.

Q.—No. After that, did you have a conversation with Frank B. Carpenter? A.—I did.

Mr. Tracy here consulted briefly with Messrs. Evarts and Shearman.

THE CONVERSATION WITH FRANK CARPENTER.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Frank Carpenter at any time after the Woodhull publication? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; it was in December, 1872, that I had this conversation with Carpenter.

Q.—How long had you known Carpenter? A.—By sight several years.

Q.—Did you have personal intercourse with him, and how long? A.—Not much; I had a speaking acquaintance; that's all.

Q.—Had you seen him at the club frequently? A.—I had.

Q.—Did you know him as a friend of Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—How long had you known him as a friend of Tilton?

Judge Neilson—You answered "some months," I think.

The Witness—Well, it was before the Presidential election. I don't know. It was—

Mr. Evarts—That is sufficient.

Judge Neilson—He answers your question. Go on.

The Witness—It was before the Presidential election; the Fall before.

Q.—Did you state whether or not you had a conversation with Carpenter on the subject of a newspaper enterprise in December, 1872, in which Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were interested?

Mr. Pryor—One moment. We object.

Mr. Evarts—They only ask the question—yes or no.

Judge Neilson—Well, answer the question, yes or no.

Mr. Beach—No, wait one moment. I beg your Honor to consider the question.

Judge Neilson—Well, we cannot take the question.

Mr. Beach—His stating it in answer to the question: "Did you have a conversation with Carpenter in regard to starting a newspaper, in which Tilton and Beecher were to be interested?"

Judge Neilson—Well?

Mr. Beach—That is a part of the conversation, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—That is calling his attention to the subject of the conversation.

Mr. Beach—The starting of a newspaper will be sufficient to call his attention to the subject without asking him to answer that Tilton and Beecher—

Judge Neilson—Well, modify that question, then.

Mr. Tracy—I will change my question. Did you have a conversation with Carpenter in December, 1872, in regard to a newspaper enterprise in the City of New-York?

Mr. Pryor—What have we got to do with the conversation?

Judge Neilson—Nothing, Sir; but he can answer yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—We will show, subsequently.

Judge Neilson—Yes or no.

A.—I had such a conversation.

Q.—Did you have more than one such conversation? A.—I had several such conversations.

Q.—Did you afterward see Theodore Tilton and have a conversation with him in reference to the conversation you had had with Carpenter? A.—I had.

Q.—On that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you repeat to Tilton the conversation you had had with Carpenter in respect to the newspaper enterprise. A.—I did repeat to him.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you tell us what the conversation between yourself and Carpenter was?

Mr. Beach—Your Honor has ruled repeatedly during this trial that it should be "What was said by the witness to the party?"

Judge Neilson—We have taken it both ways. That has been the general rule.

Mr. Beach—You have repeatedly, as against us, Sir, and consistently, ruled that. You have never permitted us to give the conversation, if I recollect right, had between the witness and the other person.

Judge Neilson—Except in one instance.

Mr. Beach—That has escaped my recollection.

Judge Neilson—Well, this will do as well, won't it—to go to Mr. Tilton? It will save time.

Mr. Tracy—I think there are several instances.

Judge Neilson—Only one, Sir. But won't it save time if you go directly to the conversation with Mr. Tilton? For one, I think it is a subordinate matter, and therefore you take the conversation between this witness and Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—Do I understand your Honor to rule that we have a right to go on?

Judge Neilson—Yes; and give the conversation with Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—No; we offered to give it in regard to Mr. Carpenter.

Judge Neilson—I direct it to take the other course, because this is a very secondary and collateral matter.

Mr. Tracy—Well, if your Honor please, the rule has been entirely different against us in one or two instances where your Honor has permitted them, when the witness had stated that he had detailed a conversation to the party—you have permitted them to give the evidence of the conversation between the witness and the party.

Judge Neilson—I recollect perfectly what my ruling has been, and I avowed it a moment ago in answer to Mr. Beach—that there was an exception, and that exception related to the interview when you [Mr. Tracy] and Mr. Woodruff were present.

Mr. Tracy—Will your Honor permit me to call your attention to another, and that is in regard to the West charges, where Mr. Moulton stated that he had stated the substance of the charges to Mr. Beecher, but had not produced them, and there was no evidence that the charges were ever produced to Mr. Beecher, and yet your Honor permitted them to state what the charges were and to put them all in.

Judge Neilson—The paper being in court. That don't apply, Sir—that don't apply. I am perfectly willing to be convicted on my own rulings, yet I was, on Friday, under a grave mistake. But I think, in this instance, as this is a collateral matter of special importance, I accept the suggestion made and admit the conversation between this witness and Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Mr. Schultz, then you will proceed to the conversation that occurred between yourself and Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—In respect to what passed between you and Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir; to what had transpired between yourself and Mr. Carpenter. State when it was and what occurred? A.—About the 1st of January, within five or eight days, I think, 1872, Mr. Tilton gave me—

Q.—Seventy—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait one moment. Let him go on.

The Witness—Well, it was after the Presidential election, 1872—that would be 1873—it was after the Presidential election; Mr. Tilton came into my private office and says to me, "Schultz, I understand you charge me publicly with being a blackmailer;" said I to him, "Who says so?" "Frank Carpenter tells me so." "What else did he tell you?" "He told me that he had an interview with you and other gentlemen at the club in regard to a matter in which you made these charges against me." After some further conversation I became satisfied that he knew—

Mr. Pryor—Never mind.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Judge Neilson—You will only give conversation, Mr. Schultz, in effect—the substance. A.—I admitted to him that I had made that charge, and then repeated to him with great particularity that the detail—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. Tell what you said, Sir.

The Witness—I am going to.

Mr. Evarts—He is telling it.

Mr. Beach—No, he is not.

Mr. Evarts—He said he "repeated with great particularity."

The Witness—I repeated to him with as much particularity as I could recollect what had occurred with this gentleman which induced me to make—

Mr. Morris—We object to that.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to state the conversation as well as he can—the conversation he had with that party.

The Court—That is preliminary merely.

The Witness—Do you wish me to state the conversation with Tilton, or —

The Court—Mr. Tilton.

WHAT HE REPEATED TO TILTON.

Mr. Tracy—Tilton—what did you repeat to Tilton as having transpired between you and Mr. Carpenter? A.—I told Mr. Tilton that Mr. Moulton met me at the Union League Club, and said to me that the friends of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton in Brooklyn were about to take some action in regard to these matters, which was somewhat of a public character, and he desired me to meet two gentlemen, naming them, on the following evening at the club, representing on our behalf the friends of those gentlemen in New-York, to consult in regard to this matter; I told him that we did so meet, and we had a very long conversation—do you wish me to tell?

Mr. Tracy—Yes; go on and repeat everything you said.

Mr. Beach—Everything you said to Mr. Tilton.

The Witness—I said this to Mr. Tilton in justification of my—

The Witness—I said to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Moulton opened the question at the club somewhat in this wise: "You understand, gentlemen, I suppose, that there is a scandal in Brooklyn in regard to Mr. Beecher."

The Court—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Tracy—Do you mean Moulton?

The Witness—Carpenter; I beg pardon.

The Court—Carpenter, very well; (to the audience, who had murmured amazement over the mistake,) will the audience be quiet, please? A.—He said there was a scandal in Brooklyn in regard to Mr. Beecher, which will probably take him out of the pulpit; his friends—the friends of the parties, I think that was the word—he said, have concluded the best way to get over this difficulty is to start a morning journal in New-York for the purpose of settling this whole trouble; he then stated what the plan was; Mr. Beecher was to be the editor in chief.

Mr. Beach—You stated—

The Witness—I was stating to Mr. Tilton what I said to Mr. Moulton—[laughter]—I beg your pardon—Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Beach—I think Mr. Moulton had better get out of sight (alluding to Mr. Moulton's sitting immediately beneath the witness.)

The Witness—I do not pretend to state what I repeated verbatim, but this conversation I tried to explain to Mr. Tilton by way of apology to him for the circumstances under which I stated it, and I stated it very fully to him; I hardly think it necessary for me to go over it again.

Mr. Tracy—Oh, yes; we have not yet had it at all.

The Court—You said to Mr. Tilton what? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton: "This gentleman, claiming to represent you, said that you were to go abroad to be the foreign correspondent, and that you and Mr. Moulton had certain documents in the keeping of those gentlemen which would, if exposed, do this great damage, and that they were disposed to suppress the whole thing if this arrangement could be carried into effect. I said to him, that being true of course, I could come to no other conclusion than that you were a blackmailer, because you had in your keeping a paper which in itself you could destroy, but failing to do that you wanted a situation." He then said to me during that interview, "Mr. Carpenter had no right to send me to Europe"—

Mr. Tracy—Well, go on. A.—We had a very lengthy discussion on the question as to whether I was justified, under the circumstances, in calling him a blackmailer; Mr. Isaac H. Bailey was called in by his suggestion to hear the argument and decide between us whether I was justified or not; Mr. Bailey was called in, and we repeated the whole thing over again—as much as I could of the conversation, and somewhat argued it—and Mr. Bailey decided that I was right; that there could be no other conclusion from the facts stated than that it was a blackmailing job.

Q.—And the reasons were stated why it was a blackmailing job? A.—Why that two gentlemen had, in keeping a secret which they proposed to use, as I understood them, to get this paper afloat, and when it was afloat that one of them at least was to be employed upon it in some indirect way.

Q.—Was anything said about Carpenter's having an interest in the paper or being connected with it in any way? A.—Mr. Carpenter told me—

Mr. Beach—No, no—

Mr. Tracy—Tell any conversation you had with Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Tell the conversation.

Witness—The whole conversation was repeated to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Tell what you said to Mr. Tilton.

Witness—After the conversation I repeated the whole circumstances to Mr. Tilton, and that Mr. Carpenter placed himself—

Mr. Beach—I don't think this is correct, if your Honor please.

Mr. Tracy—This is the way he told it to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—In the first place he says he told the whole circumstances, and he then proceeds to state what he told to Mr. Tilton what Mr. Carpenter said to him.

Mr. Evarts—What circumstances did he repeat?

Witness—I stated all these circumstances to Mr. Tilton; I stated the relation—

Mr Beach—Now, I object to these general statements of the witness that he said everything to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—What did you state to Mr. Tilton about Mr. Carpenter's connection with the paper? A.—I stated that Mr. Carpenter had provided himself with a place in the business department, and also Mr. Johnson.

Q.—What Mr. Johnson?

Mr. Beach—Oliver Johnson.

Witness—Oliver Johnson; he mentioned Mr. Johnson as the gentleman that he had induced to go into the enterprise.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—They were to be connected with the business department.

Q.—Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Johnson were to be connected with the business department? A.—That is as I understood it, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Beecher the editor? A.—Editor in chief.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton foreign correspondent? A.—And Mr. Tilton foreign correspondent.

Q.—Was there anything said about how long Mr. Tilton was to remain there? A.—I think it was placed at several years; I don't quite recollect; it was several years, the period which he was to be abroad; this was one of the considerations he mentioned, that it was to change the scenes and relieve his mind.

Q.—Whose mind? A.—Mr. Tilton's.

Mr. Tracy—Now, what did you say to Mr. Tilton, if anything? What did you repeat to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Carpenter had said to you about their ability to destroy these papers and suppress the scandal if the newspaper enterprise was carried out? But I will waive that question and put another, Mr. Schultz.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mr. Tilton as to the question you had with Mr. Carpenter in that conversation upon this subject—that if Mr. Beecher could not stay in the pulpit how would it help him to leave the pulpit and go into a newspaper—did you say anything to Mr. Tilton on that subject? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Well, repeat what Carpenter said to you and what you repeated to Mr. Tilton on that subject, and what you said to Mr. Carpenter. A.—I think it was to this effect—that it would be a sorry exchange to go out of the pulpit and take an editor's place, where he would be more subject to attack than he would be in the pulpit.

Q.—Yes; you said that to Mr. Carpenter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what was Carpenter's reply that you repeated to Mr. Tilton?

The Court—You mean Mr. Tilton—you said that to Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As having occurred between you and Mr. Carpenter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—What is the question now?

Mr. Pryor—What he said to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—What he repeated to Mr. Tilton as Carpenter's reply.

Witness—I don't recollect his reply to that, Sir.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPERS.

Q.—Did you repeat to Mr. Tilton anything that passed between you and Mr. Carpenter about the destruction of these papers in any contingency? A.—I don't know that I did at that interview.

Q.—Was there anything said upon the subject that Moulton and Tilton held these papers, which they could publish, or they could destroy, just as they chose?

Mr. Beach—That is offensively leading.

A.—That subject was frequently mentioned and always conceded as a fact, that that was the situation, in all our conversation, between Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and myself, and Mr. Carpenter, that the few papers, few documents—

Mr. Beach—Well, now, we object to this.

The Court—Well, go on, Mr. Tracy.

Q.—What was said about the case against Mr. Beecher being reduced to a few papers, if anything, by Carpenter, which you repeated to Tilton?

Mr. Beach—He says he didn't repeat it to Tilton.

A.—I repeated to Mr. Tilton every fact stated by Mr. Carpenter in reference to any question I put to him, as near as I could at the time. I remember distinctly I asked Mr. Carpenter—

Mr. Beach—It is objected to.

The Court—The question is what you said to Tilton.

A.—I stated to Tilton the conversation as near as I could; whatever was said by Carpenter to me or by me to Carpenter was repeated, so far as I could, faithfully to Tilton.

Q.—The question is, what did you state to Tilton on that subject, if anything? A.—I stated to Mr. Carpenter—

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Q.—What did you state to Mr. Tilton that you had said to Mr. Carpenter?

The Court—On that subject.

The Witness—Well, I don't know whether I can say I stated it to him in that form, because that was conceded—

Mr. Beach—Wait! wait! wait! I move to strike that out—about its being conceded.

The Court—Yes; that is stricken out.

Q.—State as near as you can in substance what you said to Mr. Tilton had passed between you and Tilton.

The Court—You and Carpenter?

Q.—Between you and Carpenter on this subject of the papers which they held against Mr. Beecher. A.—I have a very distinct recollection of what I said to Mr. Carpenter on the subject, and my recollection is that I repeated the same things to Mr. Tilton; but when you ask me to say specifically whether I had at this interview repeated—that I cannot say.

Q.—I will go, then, to another interview. Did you subsequently have an interview with Mr. Tilton on this subject? A.—Yes; several.

Q. Where was one? A.—One I can say, not several. At the Union League Club, when Mr. Moulton was present, and that substantially—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

MOULTON THOUGHT MR. SCHULTZ SHOULD APOLOGIZE.

Q.—Well, what occurred between you, Tilton, and Moulton on that occasion? A.—Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton were sitting in the room about 10:30 or 11 o'clock in the evening; I was passing the door, and was attracted by their presence and was invited in, or, at all events, did go in, and sat down at the table with them. Mr. Moulton says: "Schultz, it is too hard that you should have made this statement against Tilton. I think, on reflection, you ought to apologize for it; you ought to take that back." We then rehashed this whole thing—restated it, as far as we could, part in the way of statement and part in the way of argument—all that had occurred between this man—(hesitating)—

Q.—Carpenter? A.—Carpenter and myself.

Mr. Beach—I object to general statement.

Mr. Tracy—We are coming right to that.

Mr. Beach—Well, I submit that this is not competent evidence.

The Court—Well, ask him to state what he said.

Mr. Tracy—I am going on. Now, what was stated between yourself and Tilton there in the presence of Moulton; what was talked over and what was said? A.—Well, as I said before, we restated—

Q.—Well, repeat it again what you said there? A.—You remember that this was all for the purpose of justifying—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Court—Yes; we understand that.

A.—Do you want me to repeat what occurred?

Q.—Yes, repeat what was said between Moulton and yourself in Mr. Tilton's presence there.

The Court—On that occasion.

The Witness—I stated that the logic of the statement brought me to that conclusion; and said that Mr. Tilton [Carpenter] had invited me to an interview in the club on the subject of this paper enterprise, and I said we had discussed that thing thoroughly, fully, as they knew, because we had talked the thing over—

Q.—Never mind that. A.—Do you want me to repeat the exact language?

Q.—Yes.

The Court—As near as you can.

Q.—The substance of what you said there? A.—Well, I will go right back; I met Mr. Carpenter in the club the evening before, and he said—

Mr. Morris—No; never mind what Mr. Carpenter said. A.—That is what I told those gentlemen. [Merriment.]

Mr. Tracy—Yes; go right on.

Mr. Morris—Confining the interview—

Mr. Tracy—No; he said what he said to these parties.

The Court—You were there on this occasion, all seated at a table? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, go on and tell us all you communicated.

Mr. Evarts—We have the introduction that Mr. Moulton said to him on reflection he ought to apologize.

The Court—Yes; now go on from that.

The Witness—I said to him, "Before you decide, Mr. Moulton, do you know about this case?" He says, "I do." Says I, "Have you heard my side of it, or my view of it?" Says he, "I don't know as I have," and I went on and stated just what I have here.

Mr. Beach—No, no; wait a moment.

Mr. Tracy—State it over again.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—I cannot pretend to give the language.

The Court—Give the substance of it. What did you say? A.—I said to them that this interview between Mr. Carpenter and myself at the club had developed such a state of facts as justified me, as I thought; and then I asked him if he knew what the facts were; he said he did not positively; he didn't know but he might know generally; he didn't know perfectly; then I repeated—

Mr. Beach—No, I object to that; I move to strike that out.

Mr. Tracy—What did you repeat, just as if you were telling it for the first time? A.—Well, you want me to say positively that I repeated it just in the language. Now, I cannot say—

WHAT CARPENTER WANTED TO HAVE DONE.

Q.—No, in substance. A.—That Mr. Carpenter had invited William Orton, Henry Clews and myself to meet him to consider a matter of public interest to the friends of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton; that he had proposed to purchase the New York *Evening Express*, to place at the head of that paper Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, to place Mr. Tilton as foreign correspondent, and himself and Mr. Oliver Johnson as, I remember, business managers; and that all this was to be done, as I understood him, upon the strength of some secret, or some information which Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton held, and compelled this course; that being true, I said to Mr. Moulton I saw no other way out of it except to denominate it a blackmailing job, and he then said, "You have not heard the whole story."

Q.—Mr. Moulton said? A.—Mr. Moulton said, "You have not heard the whole story;" we then said much more, to the same effect, talked it over fully, very fully, had a little lunch together, and we separated; I said to him then, "Now if"—I think Mr. Moulton said for Mr. Tilton, in his presence, he had no business—he had no right—Carpenter had not—to send Mr. Tilton abroad, at all; I said, if that is so, if he is wrong in regard to Mr. Tilton, perhaps he is wrong in regard to the whole thing; but if all is false, then what I said goes for nothing, and, of course, in that sense, and to that extent I apologize.

The Court—I think you are right, Sir. Now, we will take a recess gentlemen. A recess was accordingly taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said to the jury:

"Gentlemen: After you had retired, a suggestion to change was made, adjourning to 2:10 o'clock, but you were too late to be notified—that is, you had retired and could not be notified."

Mr. Moulton (to the officer in charge of the witness-stand)—Will you give me a glass of water? [After drinking the glass of water reserved for the witness,] Thank you, Sir.

The Court—Mr. Schultz, will you resume the stand?

The examination of the witness was then resumed as follows:

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Schultz, when you asked Mr. Carpenter how Mr. Beecher's change from the pulpit to the press would help him out, did Mr. Carpenter make any reply?

Mr. Morris—Well, we object to that.

The Court—Well, it depends on whether he communicated that to Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—Certainly. I do not ask him what they said; I want to get the fact—whether he made a reply.

The Court—We will take that. Did he make any reply?

The Witness—He did make a reply.

Mr. Tracy—Did you tell Carpenter [meaning Tilton] what reply he made to that question? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—It was, in effect, this: that the complaint in all this was all reduced to a few documents, and that they were held by Mr. Moulton, and could be destroyed at any time, and that the public scandal would cease after a very little time, and no public scandal would ever come by reason of those papers.

Q.—State whether or not Mr. Carpenter said that Moulton had been consulted about this enterprise?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Tracy—I do not ask him what he said; [to the witness] did he say anything on the subject of Moulton being consulted? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Did you repeat that to Tilton? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—What did you tell Tilton Carpenter said about Moulton? A.—That Moulton—occupying this medium position as he did between two parties—

Q.—Well? A.—Was trying to act a friendly part and save both of them from the scandal.

Q.—And what was he doing?

Mr. Beach—Oh, now, these questions are very objectionable.

Mr. Tracy—Anything further said?

The Court—What further did he say to Mr. Tilton, if anything?

The Witness—Well, I cannot recollect, Sir, the exact language; I have talked to him half an hour at a time.

Mr. Tracy—Well? A.—I reviewed all these facts—

Mr. Beach—Now, wait one moment.

The Court—You can interrogate him; did you say anything on this subject or not?

Mr. Tracy—Did you say anything to Tilton on the subject of Moulton having been consulted about the newspaper enterprise? A.—I think I did.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—That he was one of the Brooklyn parties who represented the Brooklyn people—the Brooklyn interest.

Q.—Did you say anything to Tilton on the subject of Carpenter's claiming to have any authority to represent himself, Tilton, and Beecher to the New-York friends whom he desired to consult? A.—I stated to him distinctly that Mr. Carpenter so represented himself.

Q.—What did you say to him on that subject—to Tilton? A.—I said to him that Mr. Carpenter claimed to represent the Brooklyn friends, mentioning him and Mr. Moulton and another gentleman.

Q.—What did Tilton say to that? A.—He did not make any reply that I remember, except at one of these interviews at the club, Mr. Moulton said for him he had no right to place him in Europe or send him abroad as a foreign correspondent.

Mr. Evarts—(to Mr. Tracy)—Ask if that was all he said.

Mr. Tracy—Was that all he said on the subject of his authority? A.—So far as I can recollect, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time receive a letter from Mr. Beecher on the subject of this newspaper enterprise? A.—I never did.

Q.—Or on the subject of your having called Mr. Tilton a blackmailer? A.—Never.

Q.—Who was present at these interviews between yourself and Carpenter? A.—Mr. William Orton and Mr. Henry Clews.

Q.—Did you have more than one interview with Carpenter? A.—Two.

Q.—And did you state that fact to Tilton—that you had these two interviews with Carpenter? A.—I did.

Q.—And that these persons were both present? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT TILTON SAID WHEN HE RECEIVED BOWEN'S $7,000.

Q.—Now, I call your attention, Mr. Schultz, to a conversation in the Spring of 1872, at the time when Mr. Tilton showed you a check—did he ever show you any check from Mr. Bowen? A.—He did.

Q.—State what occurred on that occasion? A.—He came in my private office and says, "I have settled all my Brooklyn difficulties, and I have made them come down on their marrow-bones;" I think they were his words, and he took from his pocket-book a check which purported to be drawn by Mr. Henry C. Bowen—I think for $7,000—and exhibited it to me as the result of the settlement he had effected; he also pulled out of his pocket-book a manuscript article which he proposed to publish in his paper as a sort of statement of the settlement; he told me, and I think he read to me—but I won't be sure about that—but he told me the substance of an article which Mr. Bowen was to publish in his paper to the same effect; he read me the article which he had published.

Q.—What did he say that $7,000 check had settled? A.—His Brooklyn difficulties.

Q.—What did he say about going to work on his newspaper? A.—He said, "Now I can take off my coat and go to work with a good will and cheerfully."

Q.—Did he at any time have a conversation with you when he spoke about blowing the roof off Plymouth Church? A.—He did say that he had the power to do so.

Q.—Well, what did he say about that? A.—That was at the interview at which I asked him distinctly whether he charged any criminal relations with his wife; he told me; then he spoke of the Plymouth Church crew, and said he could blow the roof off that concern.

Q.—And was your question to him whether he intended—whether he charged any criminal relations between Mr. Beecher and his wife—did it follow that remark of his? A.—Yes, Sir, it was in that same interview.

Q.—It was what led to it? A.—I asked very distinctly whether he meant to say to me there were any such relations, and he said then that his wife was as pure as an angel.

Q.—Did he ever say anything of this to you in substance—this is to contradict Mr. Tilton, as I understand the question was asked Tilton—did Tilton say to you in that conversation, in substance, that he could and would blow their roof off unless they came to his terms and settled with him on his terms? A.—Well, I do not say that those exact words, but the substance—

Mr. Beach—Oh!

Mr. Tracy—That is sufficient. Did he say that in substance? A.—He said that in substance; yes, Sir.

Q.—And you say your question about criminal relations with his wife followed that remark of his? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say in reply to that—in reply to your question whether he intended to charge any criminal relations? A.—He said his wife was as pure as an angel.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. SCHULTZ.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Beach as follows:

Q.—Now, Mr. Shultz, for the purpose of availing myself of your freshest recollection, I ask you to repeat the whole of the last interview, to which you have alluded, with Mr. Tilton in which he said he had the power to blow off the roof of Plymouth Church—where was it, in the first place? A.—It was in my private office, in my room, in my store.

Q.—When was it? A.—I cannot recall the time.

Q.—Tell me the year? A.—I should think it was about a month, perhaps, before he exhibited to me the check which he—

Q.—The Bowen check? A.—The Bowen check—perhaps a month or six weeks before that.

Q.—Did you look at that check? A.—Not particularly, I did not take it in my hand; I saw it.

Q.—You saw it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, when was it that you saw it? A.—Well, I cannot give you the date.

Q.—Give me the year? A.—He represented to me—

Mr. Beach—Now stop there.

Mr. Evarts—We are entitled to his answer.

Mr. Beach—You are not entitled to an answer which is irresponsive to my question.

Mr. Evarts—It is not irresponsive.

Mr. Beach—No, it is not?

Mr. Evarts—You asked him when it was, and he has a right to answer as he best can.

Mr. Beach—He was going on to state something Mr. Tilton said.

The Court—Reverse the question.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; Mr. Stenographer, will you give the question and answer as far as it was given.

Stenographer—When was it you saw it? A.—Well, I cannot give you the date. Q.—Give me the year? A.—He represented —.

Mr. Beach—I stopped him there, but counsel, who is in the habit of reading me lectures upon my habit of interrupting a witness, says —.

The Court—Your question must be answered; strike out the words in the answer; he can say whether he can or cannot give an answer; I think that is right.

Mr. Evarts—I did not rise to object to it.

The Witness—I cannot recollect; it was on the occasion—within a few weeks—

Mr. Beach—I did not ask you what occasion it was? A.—I cannot recollect the year.

Q.—You cannot recollect the year? A.—I cannot at this moment; I presume I could by going to my office.

Q.—During the intermission of the court has your recollection been refreshed upon any subject? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have not conversed with anybody on anything connected with your testimony? A.—I think I have.

Q.—With who? A.—My partner and Mr.—

Q.—Tracy? A.—Tracy.

Q.—Yes, I suppose so. Can you tell me the month in which that check was exhibited to you? A.—No, Sir, I cannot; I made no memorandum of it.

Q.—Did you make no memorandum of any of these conversations? A.—Yes, Sir; I recollect certain conversations with certain events.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of either of the conversations you have spoken of? A.—No, Sir, not at all.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton came into your office and showed you a check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, give me the conversation—all of it—that occurred between you and him at that time? A.—He came in, and he says, "I have settled with those Brooklyn fellows my whole controversy, and I have brought them down to their marrow-bones;" and he pulled from his pocket this check, which he exhibited to me as the result of what he claimed to be that settlement, and then read to me an article which he had prepared for his paper in manuscript; and I think he read me also a copy of what Mr. Bowen was to publish in his paper, but I am not sure on that; he told me the substance of that; it was to be a match to this one; at all events, it was to be in the same spirit.

Q.—Did anything else occur at that interview? A.—Yes; we had a long talk and a pleasant one.

Q.—Tell me all that he said? A.—He then remarked that he should work with more cheerfulness, and I congratulated him upon his relief from this trouble, and I said, "I hope you will devote yourself to business and have less trouble." Then we had a long and a very pleasant conversation.

Q.—Have you stated all that you recollect of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Schultz, I drew your recollection to the last conversation you alluded to on your examination for the purpose of getting your freshest memory; had not you better tax your memory and remember anything else that was said at that time? A.—If you will call my attention to it I will, Sir; I don't recollect now anything else, Sir.

BLOWING THE ROOF OFF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Wasn't something said about blowing the roof off Plymouth Church? A.—No, Sir; not at that interview.

Q.—Was it not at that interview? A.—Oh, no; no, Sir; that was—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait a moment. That was not at the interview when the check was shown to you that he said that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—It was previous to that; some—perhaps four or six weeks, I should think.

Q.—Can you remember when that was? A.—No, Sir, I cannot; I can only recollect by the check; if you will show me the check, the date of it, I will then tell you the time.

Mr. Beach—Yes; well, where was this interview which you are speaking of now? A.—In the same place, Sir.

Q.—Same place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any one present at that except yourself and Mr. Tilton? A.—Not in that office; there was in the outer office, I think.

Q.—Who? A.—I suppose the usual clerks, &c., were there.

Q.—Eh? A.—The usual clerks and employes were there.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was he there on that occasion?

The Witness—The time he showed me the check, do you mean?

Mr. Beach—I am not speaking of that interview, Sir.

The Witness—The one previous?

Mr. Beach—I am speaking of the interview you spoke of last in my cross-examination.

The Witness—At the time he said he could blow the roof off?

Mr. Beach—You must straighten all that out to suit yourself.

The Witness—If you will ask me the question I will try and answer it; I don't know what you are alluding to now.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, you spoke of an interview at which he showed you the check—

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—You then spoke of an interview from four to six weeks prior to that.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is the one I am speaking of.

The Witness—Well, ask your question and I will answer it.

Q.—That you say was at your office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Recollect that distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of day was it? A.—Well, I think it was in the afternoon, Sir; I think it was in the afternoon; I won't be sure about that.

Q.—Are you sure about it? A.—I am not positive; I think I am right.

Q.—You say by seeing the check you could fix the date. Do you mean to say you saw the check about the time of its date? A.—My impression, Sir, was that he had come right from Brooklyn with the check; and that was the impression he gave me—that he had just settled it; perhaps it was the same day; that was the impression I got, that he had just settled it, and that that was a fresh check that he showed me.

Mr. Beach—Yes. And you are quite sure that this interview of which we are speaking was some four or six weeks prior to that time? A.—I think it was, Sir; I won't be certain about it.

Mr. Beach—Well, but I want to fix your memory.

The Witness—Well, Sir, I have no memory of it; I cannot be particular as to the date; it was before that time, because up to that time—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait; I don't want any reasoning. Are you still pretty confident it was four to six weeks before? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—Perhaps you could remember whether it was in the Summer or Winter season that you had this conversation? A.—No, I could not.

Q.—Well, the check bears date April 2, 1872—April 4, 1872, I mean. A.—Then it was probably four to six weeks previous to that; I say probably, because I am all the time assuming that I saw the check while it was fresh.

Mr. Beach—I don't want you to assume anything. Now, Sir, I want you to speak from your recollection, because this is a somewhat important point, and I wish you to recollect if you can.

The Witness—I cannot recollect, Sir, anything more than I have told you.

Mr. Beach—Well, if it should happen, Mr. Schultz, that up to the very last days of March Mr. Tilton had been West, and had not been in this neighborhood for some months, how would that affect your recollection, Sir? A.—It would not affect my recollection at all, Sir.

Q.—You should still think it was from four to six weeks previous to the date of the check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If he was not in the country at the time? A.—If that fact were established to my satisfaction, of course I should think I was mistaken.

Mr. Beach—Yes. Now we will go to the conversation from four to six weeks before this check was exhibited to you. Will you please relate that conversation? A.—Well, Sir, he came in with his usual temper and disposition—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I didn't ask you that.

The Witness—Well, do you want me to state the language of that conversation?

Mr. Beach—I want you to state the substance of that conversation; I didn't ask you for his appearance or temper.

The Witness—I don't know, Sir, that I can recollect the exact language, except what I have repeated.

Q.—Well, can't you surround the occasion with any of the circumstances; tell now it opened; how the conversation opened? A.—I don't know that I can, Sir; I remember distinctly—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Well, wait a minute.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, can't he say "I remember distinctly?" You asked this witness whether he couldn't surround this occasion with any of the circumstances, and then when he begins to tell what he does remember you stop him.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman is just a question behind, that's all—as usual. I asked him if he couldn't recollect how the conversation opened.

Mr. Evarts—Now he tells you he remembers distinctly.

Mr. Beach—He has just said he did not recollect, and then was going on with something else, and I stopped him.

Mr. Evarts—How will you know what the witness recollects, unless you let him state what he does recollect?

Mr. Beach—I don't know that I am obliged to take it.

Mr. Evarts—If you put an inquiry that draws a thing from the witness, he is not to be imputed as having volunteered it.

Mr. Beach—Well, the gentleman is reasoning an abstract proposition that I do not care to discuss with him.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Beach)—Put your question, if you please.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts)—He was proceeding to state something else, when I stopped him.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Beach)—Put your question again, Sir.

Mr. Beach (to the Witness)—You cannot tell me how that conversation began, nor how the subject was opened?

The Witness—No, Sir; the subject—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait a moment.

Mr. Evarts—He was going on to relate the subject.

Mr. Beach—No he wasn't; he said he could not tell it.

Q.—Now, will you tell me the first thing that was said, that you recollect? A.—I cannot speak—I cannot give you the exact language of anything we said; I remember—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Mr. Schultz, I am perfectly well aware of that; I did not ask you for it. Cannot you give me the substance of the first remark that was made by either of you on that occasion?

A.—I cannot remember any sentence, except what I have stated; I can recollect, Sir, that he said to me—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Allow me to interrupt you, Sir, because I am trying to get, if I can, now, the first remark, or opening remark so far as your recollection goes; give me the substance of the first thing that was said between you, so far as you can recollect it. A.—I cannot recollect the first remark at all; I can recollect the general conversation, and the conclusions to which we came, but I cannot recollect the conversation in detail, nor can I recollect the first word that was used.

Mr. Beach—I have not asked you to.

The Witness—You ask me to give the first remark that I recollect; that I cannot give.

Mr. Beach—You say you cannot give it. That is enough. Now give me anything that was said.

The Witness—You want the words; that I cannot give you; if you ask me to give you the substance I will; but I cannot give you the words.

Mr. Beach—Well, get at it as soon as you can, Sir.

The Witness—Mr. Tilton came in and opened the usual topic—which was his Brooklyn difficulty.

Mr. Beach—One moment; stop there. What was it he said in opening the usual topic—what did he say? A.—Well, that he was being greatly wronged and broken down in his domestic and business relations by this delay in getting this matter settled.

Q.—Well, then, you do remember that he came in and opened the subject in that way? A.—I remember the subject, but I don't remember the language used or any portion of it; I can't give any words that he did use.

Mr. Beach—Well, I asked what was said.

Witness—I asked him: "Do you, Mr. Tilton, charge Mr. Beecher with having criminality with your wife," and he said to me, "My wife is as pure as an angel."

Q.—I understood you to say that he was theatrical on that occasion? A.—I so stated.

Q.—You gave an illustration, I believe? A.—Yes; he rose up his hands in a theatrical manner, [witness illustrating,] and said "My wife is as pure as an angel."

Q.—That was his theatrical manner? A.—Yes, Sir; that was his theatrical manner.

Q.—Anything more said there that you recollect? A.—A good deal said.

Q.—That you recollect? A.—No, Sir; not that I recollect.

Q.—You have given what you recollect? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you not better tax your memory again and see if you have not omitted something? A.—If you can suggest anything I will try and recollect it; if you remind me of anything I can possibly answer.

Q.—During the intermission was there any suggestion made to you in regard to Tilton's saying he would blow the roof off Plymouth Church? A.—That was said—

Q.—During the intermission was there any suggestion made to you in regard to Mr. Tilton's saying he would blow the roof off Plymouth Church, or anything upon that subject? Did you not talk about that to somebody?

Witness—To somebody?

Mr. Beach—To somebody, or somebody to you?

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Not during the intermission? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No? A.—No, Sir.

Witness (after a pause)—Do you mean the intermission here?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Witness—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—You did not talk with Gen. Tracy about that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not about that? A.—No. Sir, not about that.

Q.—You put into that conversation, somewhere, that remark about the roof of the Brooklyn Church, or Plymouth Church—was it not in this coversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Get it in somewhere, so that we can see its connection.

Witness—I don't feel that I am able to give it to you again.

Q.—What, Sir? A.—I don't feel that I am able to give it to you again.

Q.—You can't give it again? A.—No, Sir; he was speaking of his difficulties—

Mr. Beach—Oh, wait; wait one minute.

MR. BEACH TRYING TO GET AT THE CONVERSATION.

Q.—Well, now what? Will you commence with that conversation and relate all that you remember of it? A.—I don't remember anything but this—

Mr. Beach—Oh, no; I don't ask you what you don't remember.

Q.—Commence that conversation and give me all that you remember of it. A.—If you insist upon my giving the words I can't do it.

Q.—Do the best you can? A.—As I said before—

Mr. Beach—I don't want what you said before. [Laughter.] I want you to say something new.

Witness—Well, I can't say anything more than I have said about it.

Q.—Can't you tell it to us now? A.—I have told it already.

Q.—Will you not do it again? I want you to give me all the conversation that you can relate? A.—I can't relate the conversation in detail; I told you already; Mr. Tilton, I say, came into my office in his usual way—

Mr. Beach—Ah, I don't want that. I am asking for the conversation.

Witness—I can't give you the conversation; there were certain leading—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait one moment; we will get it, Mr. Schultz, after a while.

Q.—Will you now give me what you recollect of the conversation between you and Mr. Tilton upon that occasion? A.—I can't give anything else but what I have given you.

Mr. Beach—That is not an answer to my question. I ask you—

Witness—I am so unfortunate, then, as not to be able to answer you.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir?

Witness—I am so unfortunate then as not to be able to answer you.

Mr. Beach—You can tell me now, Sir, what you now recollect was said between you and Mr. Tilton upon that occasion, can't you?

Witness—I can't, Sir.

Q.—Now tell me what you recollect. A.—Yes I can tell you what I recollect; I have told—

Mr. Beach—No matter what you have told me; give me what you now recollect.

Witness—I can't recollect anything more, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell me now, do you recollect?

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Your Honor, has the counsel a right to persist in asking a question after the witness has answered it?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He has answered already. This is the second time that he has repeated his answer.

The Court—But without success.

Mr. Evarts—I have nothing to say about that; it is for the witness, but the witness has answered, and there is an end of the right of inquiry when the witness has fully answered. He has told him the conversation as he recollects it, and he has told him that he could not recollect any more, and he is now asked to recollect it again and repeat it. I think that is beyond the province of counsel in cross-examination.

The Court—I think the counsel is perfectly regular in his examination.

Mr. Beach—I am aware of that, your Honor, but you will permit me to say that, the witness having attempted to give this conversation, and having given it in different forms, I wish in a spirit of entire fairness to this gentleman, whom I greatly and personally respect, to see if I can't make them consistent in some way.

Q.—Now, Mr. Schultz, it is without any intentional disrespect to you. Sir, that I say I would be glad if you state to me now all of the interview between you and Mr. Tilton upon this occasion so far as you recollect it? A.—Well, Mr. Beach, the difficulty between you and me is this, you want me to state another—

Mr. Beach—No, no, I don't; I have disclaimed that over and over again.

The Witness—Every time I undertake to state the substance of it you stop me.

Mr. Beach—You are mistaken, now.

The Witness—I don't think so, Sir.

Mr. Beach—You are altogether mistaken. [A laugh.]

The Court—The officers will please see that order is kept; there is no occasion for this.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Schultz, we have differed, but you are entirely mistaken in your statement; I have not stopped you at all when you attempted to give the substance of conversation; on the contrary, I have asked for it over and over again, and I am waiting for your answer whenever you are prepared to give it.

The Witness—I have given you all the answer I can think of, Sir.

THE NEWSPAPER PROJECT.

Mr. Beach—Very well, we will pass that, Sir, as I can't get anything more about it. Did you not state in your direct examination that when you talked with Mr. Tilton upon the subject of what Mr. Carpenter had said to you concerning this newspaper project, that Mr. Tilton told you that Carpenter had no right to represent him? A.—To represent him as foreign correspondent.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir. Did you not testify in your direct examination that Mr. Tilton told you that Mr. Carpenter had no right or power to represent him? A.—I have told you that Carpenter had no right to represent him as foreign correspondent.

Mr. Beach—I understand you to say that—did you not testify to the other thing? A.—I did not.

Q.—What, Sir? A.—I think not, Sir; I did not in that connection.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton tell you that Carpenter had no power or right to represent him? A.—I don't think I stated that.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not say it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mr. Moulton, in the presence of Mr. Tilton, at the interview at the Union League Club, of which you spoke, distinctly say to you that Mr. Carpenter had no right or power to represent him, Tilton? A.—I think he might have said that.

Q.—Yes? A.—He might have said that; he said something to that effect, or used words to that effect.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. Now, did not Mr. Tilton, in the first interview which you had with him upon the subject, say the same thing in substance to you? A.—Yes, that the—he said as I stated—

Mr. Beach—No, no; did he not say something to you in substance that Mr. Carpenter had no power to represent him? A.—I don't recollect it in that form.

Q.—Did you not get that impression, Sir? A.—Well, I got the impression—

Q.—Did you not get that impression?

Mr. Tracy—I submit that the witness should be permitted to answer.

Witness—No; no.

Mr. Beach—He has answered no.

Mr. Tracy—No, Sir, he has not.

Mr. Beach—Well, I say he has.

Q.—You did not get the impression that Mr. Tilton disclaimed Carpenter and his right to act for him? A.—To place him in the position that he was placed in; he said nothing about a newspaper enterprise.

Q.—Did he at the Union League Club? A.—I don't recollect what he said—what it was.

Q.—Who were present at the conversation at the Union League Club? A.—I thought no one, but I understand that there was a gentleman besides.

Mr. Beach—Yes, fortunately.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Mr. Butler.

Q.—Mr. Butler? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his name? A.—Mr. Butler and Mr. Watrous, I think.

Q.—What is his first name? A.—Charles.

HAD CARPENTER POWER TO REPRESENT TILTON?

Q.—Now, did not Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton both, in the presence of Mr. Watrous, at the conversation at the Union League Club, distinctly tell you—emphatically tell you—that Mr. Carpenter had no power or authority to represent Mr. Tilton in regard to your newspaper matter? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect that they did; not with the emphasis that you speak of, certainly not.

Q.—They told you that? A.—I say Mr. Moulton may have mentioned that he transcended his authority.

Q.—No; did not you a very few moments ago say that Mr. Moulton may have told you that Carpenter had no power to represent Tilton? A.—I say he may have said so, I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Will you swear that both Moulton and Tilton did not say that to you, and just as emphatically as I before expressed in my question, in the presence of Mr. Waters? A.—Yes; not so emphatically as you expressed yourself.

Q.—Not so "emphatically?" A.—No, Sir, distinctly not.

Q.—Didn't they both say so to you in the presence of Waters? A.—That may be; but not so emphatically as you did, because it made no impression on my mind.

Q.—You mean in tone? A.—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no; I don't mean in tone; I mean in language.

Q.—It is "Watrous," not "Waters?" A.—My impression is indistinct in regard to that; he was there some portion of the time.

Q.—Oh, it is the man; he was there. Do you remember his first name? A.—Charles.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts)—"Butler" is a mistake. It was Waters.

The Witness—Yes, Butler was there too.

DID TILTON DECLINE TO HAVE ANY CONNECTION WITH THE ENTERPRISE?

Q.—Now, Sir, upon that occasion, at the Union League Club, did not Mr. Tilton expressly decline to have any connection with such a newspaper enterprise? A.—I don't think that conversation—

Q.—Just answer that question? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Will you swear he did not? A.—No, Sir; I will not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton say that he would have no connection with any paper with which Mr. Beecher was associated? A.—I don't think he did state that; at least I don't recollect his stating that; the conversation was not of that character.

Q.—Is your recollection so accurate that you would be willing to swear he did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, in the conversation that you had privately with Mr. Tilton, did he tell you that he could not be connected with any enterprise with which Mr. Beecher was associated? A.—I don't think we ever—

Q.—Now, didn't he tell you that in the presence of Franklin Woodruff? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You swear that positively? A.—Yes; I will swear that positively.

A.—Recollect you swear to it positively that he didn't tell you that in substance in the presence of Franklin Woodruff. A.—I will, Sir. At my house you mean?

Q.—What? A.—That is the only interview we ever had.

Q.—Yes. A.—I say positively no.

Q.—Now, did not Mr. Tilton, at that interview at your house, in the presence of Franklin Woodruff, in words or in substance, say to you that he could not accept any aid from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That you swear to positively. A.—I do swear to it positively.

Q.—In no part of that conversation did he say that to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did he say in form, either in words or substance, that he could not put himself under any obligation to Mr. Beecher? A.—He didn't put it in that form exactly; but it might have been construed into that form; for when I asked him the question whether Mr. Beecher would take an interest in the paper, he said, "He will, if I ask him." "Will he write for the paper?" "He will if I permit him." These were the words he used. You might infer he didn't mean to be connected.

Q.—Well, did he? A.—To that extent he did say it, and to that extent only.

Q.—In addition to what you have just now said, didn't he say he could not be put under any obligation, or put himself under any obligation? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Or in substance that? A.—The only words he used about Mr. Beecher in that conversation were the words I have stated; I remember that very distinctly.

Q.—Now, who was present in the conversation which you say you had with Carpenter? A.—Mr. William Orton and Henry Clews.

Q.—That was at the Union League Club, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether that was a meeting by appointment, as between Mr. Carpenter and Clews and Orton? A.—I think Mr.—

Q.—Well, I ask you if you know? A.—I understood it was an agreement all around; they had all been invited to come.

Q.—Were you invited? A.—I was.

Q.—Who invited you to come? A.—Mr. Carpenter.

Q.—Are you quite sure? A.—I am positive.

Q.—When was that meeting? A.—It was, I think, between Dec. 20 and the 1st of January, 1872; I think the 24th, 25th, 26th—somewhere along there; I remember that from the impression—

Q.—Now, how long after that was it before you saw Mr. Tilton? A.—I think a few days; I cannot say how long.

Q.—Where was it that you saw him? A.—In my office.

Q.—That was when you conversed with him about the subject that you had seen Carpenter upon a few nights before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any one present at that interview? A.—The first half hour was spent alone; afterward Mr. Bailey was called in.

Q.—That was to decide a question? A.—Yes, Sir.

WAS TILTON A BLACKMAILER?

Q.—Now, will you please commence and relate, as near as you can, all that was said between you and Mr. Tilton at that time? A.—Mr. Tilton opened the conversation by saying: "You have charged me in public with being a blackmailer." I said to him, in reply: "Who says so?" He says: "Frank Carpenter." Says I: "Under what circumstances? Did he tell you the circumstances?" He says: "I suppose he has." I then drew out from him—I don't recollect his reply, but it satisfied me—

Q.—No; I want you to state all that you can recollect of the conversation. A.—He stated to me enough of the conversation to satisfy me that he knew—

Q.—I want to know what he stated to you? A.—Well, he said that Frank Carpenter had told him that he had a meeting at the Union League Club—mentioned the names of gentlemen present, and in which we had projected for starting the newspaper, and in the course of that conversation I had charged him with being a blackmailer. He wanted to know if I thought that was just toward him: I then told him if he could hear my side of the question I would then submit whether I was right or wrong. And we discussed the question—

Q.—No; state what was said? A—We reviewed the whole subject.

Q.—No; I don't want an answer of that kind to the specific question I put to you. I ask you to relate the conversation? A.—I will state to you again what I stated to Mr. Carpenter; I stated the same thing—

Q.—Wait one moment. I don't wish any general declaration of that kind. A.—Well, Sir, repeat your question?

Q.—I have asked you to relate to me as near as you can recollect the conversation between you and Mr. Tilton upon that occasion? A.—I told him that Frank Carpenter had called the gentlemen together to take into consideration the establishment of this newspaper; that he had represented to us that the friends of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton had agreed upon it, that Mr. Beecher was to be the editor in chief, that Mr. Tilton was to go abroad as correspondent of the paper, and that there were certain papers which were held in *escrow* by Mr. Moulton which, under those circumstances, could be destroyed, and thus the whole matter could be settled, and I said under these circumstances I was justified in saying what I did, and he differed with me in opinion upon that subject, and we discussed it—

Q.—No; state so far as you can what was said? A.—Well, that is about the substance of what was said, only it took longer to say it; it was more in detail.

Q.—Do you now recall anything else that was said? A.—Yes; I recall a good deal else that was said.

Q.—State it? A.—I stated to Mr. Tilton that these papers had been before Dr. Storrs, and that Dr. Storrs had given an opinion upon them, that they were damaging, and, if published, would drive Mr. Beecher out of the pulpit; and as one of the facts he stated to me—and he stated many others—

Q.—State all that you recollect? A.—That is all I care to state now, Sir.

Q.—What, Sir? A.—That is all I care to state.

Q.—All you care to state? A.—If you ask me any questions—

Q.—I ask you to state anything further that you recollect to have passed between you and Mr. Tilton upon that occasion? A.—I do not recollect anything else.

Q.—You have now given on this cross-examination all that you recollect of that conversation. A.—Yes; I may recollect other things in five minutes.

Q.—If you do now, state it. A.—Well, I don't now, but I don't want to be charged with inconsistency if I should recollect it in five minutes from now; I only recollect this Storrs business now.

Q.—What is that? A.—I recollect these papers were submitted to Dr. Storrs, as the reason why the thing was conclusive.

Q.—It was after this conversation that you had the one at the Union League Club when Moulton, and Tilton, and Watrous were present, was it? A.—Which one.

Q.—It was after this last conversation you have related that you had the interview at the Union League Club? A.—Yes, that was the last conversation I had there.

Q.—Can you tell me when that was? Give me the year that was. A.—I cannot, Sir; it was the last time I ever met Mr. Tilton.

BOWEN'S CHARGES AGAINST BEECHER.

Q.—At any of these conversations was the subject of Bowen's charges against Beecher talked over? A.—Yes, very fully.

Q.—Which one, the one you have been giving? A.—At which interview?

Q.—I don't know; I am trying to find out. A.—Well, Sir, every interview pretty much.

Q.—O, now, don't, please, answer that way. I ask you if at either of these interviews which you have been relating the subject of the charges made by Bowen against Beecher was discussed? A.—I think they were fully mentioned at my house.

Q.—In Mr. Woodruff's presence? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Woodruff didn't remain there ten minutes; he went away and left Mr. Tilton with me.

Q.—You recollect he didn't remain over ten minutes? A.—Well, perhaps twelve or fifteen; only a few minutes.

Q.—Did you have any interview at your house with Tilton and Woodruff upon any other occasion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Only that one occasion? A.—Only that one occasion.

Q.—Was there anything said about these charges of Bowen, any discussion at the Union League Club at which Mr. Watrous was present? A.—None that I can repeat.

Q.—Well, was there any? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Is your recollection so accurate that you can say there was not? A.—No; I could not say there was not.

Q.—Well, you spoke of a dinner given to Mr. Bailey; was Mr. Pierrepont present at that dinner? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you mention the person with whom the discussion was about the Woodhulls at that dinner? A.—The discussion? I will do so if you wish.

Q.—I don't care. I ask you if you did mention it? A.—I don't know whether I did or not, Sir; I will if you wish me to.

Q.—That is not the name about which you hesitated to speak, I believe, was it? A.—No, Sir, not at all.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Henry Clews.

Q.—You don't recollect whether Tilton was there? A.—No, I do not; Mr. Orton was there; I remember him.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. Orton—William Orton.

Q.—Do you remember whether anything was said in regard to the publication by other gentlemen than Mr. Tilton and Mr. Clews? A.—I don't understand that question.

Q.—Do you know whether anything was said upon that occasion in regard to Mrs. Woodhull by any one besides Mr. Tilton and Mr. Clews? A.—They had the conversation pretty much to themselves on this topic; as I remarked before on the direct, I tried to stop the severity of the—

Q.—Yes; we got that before. And do you now recollect anything more of that discussion than you have stated on your direct examination? A.—I don't know as I do, Sir; I could give you the substance of it—

Q.—I don't ask you for that. I am satisfied with what you gave on your direct examination. A.—Then I won't give it to you.

Q.—You mentioned having had some conversation with Mr. Moulton in regard to the establishment of the *Golden Age*, did you not? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Moulton upon that subject prior to its establishment? A.—I think not, Sir; I don't recollect any.

Mr. Beach—I misunderstood you then.

Mr. Porter—He corrected himself—

Mr. Beach—Oh, no, I did not refer to that.

The Witness—I think I had no conversation with Mr. Moulton on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—He corrected himself, and said Franklin Woodruff, and not Moulton.

Mr. Beach—That was in relating a conversation. It was not in this matter.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—That is all, Sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy—I present Exhibit D. 108, to the witness. Mr. Schultz, is that the check that Mr. Tilton showed you on the occasion when he exhibited to you Bowen's check? A.—(After looking at the check.) I never saw Mr. Bowen's signature before, and I don't know anything about it. He exhibited a check like that to me, but I could not say whether that is the one or not. He merely took it out of his pocket and held it in that way, [illustrating], and I saw it was Mr. Bowen's, and that it was for $7,000, but I could not identify that; there is no mark on it.

Q.—As the precise check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, the conversation which you had with him, in which he threatened to blow the roof off of Plymouth Church, you recollect was before the time he exhibited this check to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But precisely how long before you cannot undertake to say? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell Tilton in the interview at your house, when he asked you to subscribe, or at any time when talking about subscribing for the *Golden Age*, did you tell him that you thought the enterprise a good one, and would therefore subscribe? A.—Never.

Mr. Beach—This is the re-examination, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—It is, Sir; but it was something I omitted and designed to ask him.

Mr. Beach—It is a very objectionable and leading question.

Mr. Tracy—I do so to contradict Mr. Tilton, because Mr. Tilton was examined on that question.

Judge Neilson—Counsel suggests that it is not a re-direct examination.

Mr. Beach—O, I do not insist upon that. If counsel omitted a certain question, he can put it.

Judge Neilson—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—What did you tell him on that subject? A.—Well, I did not go into it very willingly, or not cheerfully; I deferred the giving an answer that day, and when I subsequently consented it was in view not of the business transaction, but—

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, I object to that.

Mr. Tracy—Did you tell him at any of those interviews, before subscribing, that you thought the enterprise a good business transaction, and would therefore go into it? A.—Never; I never said so, and never thought so.

Q.—Now, in the conversation at the Union League Club, where Tilton and Moulton were present, and the subject of Carpenter's conversation was talked of, or the conversation you had with Carpenter was talked of, you say that Moulton may have said that Carpenter had no authority. Now, do you recollect in what language Mr. Moulton spoke upon that subject? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Do you remember whether he said that Moulton had no authority, or Carpenter had no authority, or whether Carpenter had exceeded his authority? A.—I don't recollect, Sir; if I were asked I should—

Mr. Beach—Oh, wait, wait. You do not recollect? A.—I do not recollect it distinctly, Sir.

Judge Neilson—The first point is whether you have got any recollection.

The Witness—No, Sir; I have no recollection distinctly upon that question; I could not say distinctly—to use the language that he used.

Mr. Tracy—What is your best recollection on that subject? A.—I have no recollection as to the language at all; I recollect the conversation but I do not recollect the language.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Tracy)—Ask him what is his best recollection as to the substance.

Q.—What is your best recollection as to the substance of what Moulton said on that subject?

Mr. Beach—If he has any recollection on that subject.

The Witness—On the topic—on the general topic; I think Mr. Moulton disavowed for Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Tracy—Tilton?

The Witness (resuming)—Any right that he had to send him to Europe, or to connect him with this transaction, as I understood him.

Q.—Was it to send him to Europe or to connect him with the transaction? A.—I think that the conversation between Tilton and myself was to the extent that he had no right to send him to Europe; never used any other language; but Mr. Moulton may have said that to me; I am not sure about it.

Q.—This conversation with Moulton was after your conversation with Tilton at your office? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—How long after? A.—Oh, well, I should think—well, a long while; a month or two; a month or six weeks.

Q.—A month or six weeks after? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you know whether in the meantime the fact that you had charged Tilton with being a blackmailer, had acquired a good deal of circulation about the club? A.—I think it had.

Q.—Created a good deal of talk, didn't it?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Judge Neilson—Well, you have got sufficient.

Q.—The conversation to which you have referred as between yourself and Tilton and Woodruff, concerning newspapers, related to the *Golden Age* entirely? A.—Yes, Sir; entirely.

Q.—And was at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was, as you say, early in 1871—the conversation about the *Golden Age* at your house? A.—It was about two or three weeks before the *Golden Age* started; I recollect the time.

Q.—And the conversation with Carpenter about the newspaper enterprise was after the election in 1872, and from the 20th of December, 1872, to the 1st of January, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember that distinctly.

Q.—And you think along about the 24th and 25th days of December? A.—Between the 20th and the 1st; I think it is nearer the 24th or 25th; somewhere along there, then—I have a very distinct recollection about that, from circumstances that I could state.

Q.—Now, in your conversation with Tilton at the time it was submitted to Bailey, Mr. Schultz, did Mr. Tilton, in that conversation, limit Carpenter's authority in any respect, except to say that he had no right to send him to Europe as a correspondent?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to as calling for a judgment.

Judge Neilson—Do you think it is proper to put such a question to your witness, Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Evarts—We except.

Judge Neilson—I asked the counsel if he thought it proper to put such a form of question to his witness.

Mr. Tracy—I have thought it so. If I had thought it was not a proper question I would not have put it.

Judge Neilson—My impression is that it is not a proper form if objected to. You have no right to ask such a question. You should have asked it on the direct if you asked it at all.

Mr. Tracy—I followed their examination, your Honor. They have examined him as to what Mr. Tilton said in regard to his want of authority, and I am pursuing that line of inquiry on my redirect examination.

Mr. Beach—That is, the counsel examines the witness about a conversation, and I examine him as to that conversation, and he is following my lead!

Mr. Tracy—Certainly.

Judge Neilson—That is not the basis of a redirect examination.

Mr. Tracy—I am asking a new question drawn out by the cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—There need be no discussion; because, if you put your question in the common form you can ask it. It is not important.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—I will ask you this question, Mr. Schultz: Was there anything else said by Tilton in that conversation, in regard to Carpenter's want of authority, except what you have already stated? A.—I have no recollection of anything else.

Mr. Tracy then sat down.

Judge Neilson—Very well; that is all, Mr. Schultz.

THE RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—I want to ask a single question.

Judge Neilson—Very well.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—You say your charge against Tilton, of being a blackmailer, acquired some celebrity at the club? A.—I did not say celebrity.

Q.—Well, circulation. A.—Circulation.

Q.—Did the apology which you subsequently made for that charge acquire circulation at the club also? A.—Did what, Sir?

Q.—The apology which you made for the charge, or accusation, acquire circulation at the club? A.—I stated the apology.

Q.—No; answer my question. A.—I judge it did.

Mr. Evarts—He is going on to state that he stated the apology.

Mr. Beach—What if he did? I stopped him.

Mr. Evarts—That is in answer to your question.

Mr. Beach—No it ain't.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Mr. Schultz.

Mr. Schultz—Is that all? [Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES G. JUDSON.

Charles G. Judson, being duly sworn, testified:

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Judson, where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—How long have you resided in or near New-York? A.—Twenty or twenty-five years.

Q.—Are you, or have you been, acquainted with the parties to this suit? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you known each of them? A.—I have known Mr. Beecher I should think about twenty years, and Mr. Tilton fifteen or eighteen, or a little less.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Merchant.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—In Worth street, New-York.

Q.—What line of business? A.—India-rubber goods.

Q.—Do you recollect a conversation which you had with Mr. Tilton in November, 1865—I ask you if you recollect such a conversation? A.—I cannot state the time so definitely as November; I recollect a conversation with him in 1865.

Q.—Can you recollect whether or not it was prior to the very end of November—prior to Nov. 30, 1865? A.—I cannot positively; my impression is that it was in the latter part of 1865.

Q.—Where did that conversation take place? A.—At Delmonico's, in Chambers street.

Q.—State how you came to meet Mr. Tilton there. A.—I cannot; we met quite frequently there; I cannot speak of the special reason at that time; he dined with me very frequently.

Q.—Did you meet then—did you dine then, together at Delmonico's? A.—We did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you have any conversation on the subject of Mr. Beecher, or concerning members of Plymouth Church, with him? A.—We did.

Q.—Please state what that conversation was.

Mr. Beach—I object, Sir, to it as wholly immaterial.

Mr. Shearman—It is perfectly material, but the gentleman simply expects me to put leading questions—

Mr. Beach—I do not think so accurate a gentleman as you are—

The Court—I think we will take it, and see what it is.

Mr. Shearman—You can answer what conversation you had with Mr. Tilton, concerning Mr. Beecher and other members of Plymouth Church?

Mr. Pryor—The other members of Plymouth Church—has that anything to do with this issue?

Mr. Shearman—It is all introductory and connected with the matter about Mr. Beecher—an indispensable part of the conversation.

Mr. Pryor—That may be, but conversations about members of Plymouth Church—we do not object to the conversation about Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Go on. A.—I cannot state the conversation.

Q.—The substance of it? A.—I can only state one fact.

Q.—A little louder. A.—I cannot state any conversation in detail, except that we were discussing Plymouth Church—talking about it and its members, and its Pastor, as I had formerly been an attendant of the church.

Q.—What was said on that subject?

Mr. Pryor—Now, if your Honor please, I object to what was said about the members of the church.

The Court—That is true, but I infer that they will draw in Mr. Beecher in some form.

Mr. Shearman—It is ultimately connected with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Pryor—Ten years ago! How can it have anything to do with this case—the members of Plymouth Church?

Mr. Shearman—I take it that Mrs. Tilton was a member of this church.

Mr. Pryor—Say so, then.

Mr. Shearman—I am not going to confine it to Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Pryor—What have the members of Plymouth Church to do with this case? Where will we end? We will go on to infinite space.

The Court—I would answer that question with very great satisfaction if I could. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pryor—It is within your Honor's power to determine this case before the Greek kalends.

The Court (with an air of resignation)—No, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—It won't end in the lifetime of any of us if this thing continues.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—State— A.—I cannot state anything that was said about the members of Plymouth Church, but can state the conversation in regard to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Very well, state that. A.—And that conversation grew out of comments about the church and its members. I made this remark to Mr. Tilton, that I was glad that Mr. Beecher during his long connection there had escaped all charges of anything improper so far as women were concerned. I think that was the general remark I made. Then Mr. Tilton answered by saying, "Mr. Judson, I have lost faith in man." I said to him, "Do you mean to intimate by that that you believe Mr. Beecher has been criminally guilty with women?" He answered me again in the same way.

Q.—State his words, please. A.—He said, "I have lost my faith in man." Well, it startled me a little—

Mr. Beach—Never mind the effect.

Mr. Shearman—Well, what did he say? A.—I said again to him, "This remark, coming from you, his most intimate friend, means something. Now, I want to know whether you believe him to be guilty of criminality with women?" He said again—

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Well, this is—

MR. BEACH OBJECTS TO THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Beach—I suppose I have a right to make an objection; I submit to your Honor that this is not proper on any view of the case, and I raise the objection for the purpose of getting from your Honor an intimation whether, if it shall be proved that any remark or accusation was made by Mr. Tilton, imputing any moral wrong to Mr. Beecher, as early as 1865—is such a fact proven by the defense, pertinent and material to the case, as will enable us to sustain it by proof—authorize us to sustain it by proof if we can? If it is not, it is not admissible. They cannot prove a declaration here for the purpose of establishing a given fact, and close our mouths to proof of the existence of that fact. I submit to your Honor, if it comes in the form of an accusation against Mr. Beecher, we must be permitted to sustain that accusation. We cannot, I submit to you, be put into an attitude where we are accused of making a charge without having the liberty of maintaining that charge. I doubt whether your Honor will permit that sort of proof in answer to evidence of this character, and therefore I submit it is not pertinent to the issue, having such a relation with the question between these parties as makes it a relevant and substantial part of this trial. What relation has it, Sir, to this case? Suppose Mr. Tilton on this occasion said, one way or the other, that Mr. Beecher was pure or that Mr. Beecher was polluted, what sort of relevancy has it to this trial—a charge of improper conduct originated against Mr. Beecher three years after this alleged offense—two and a half years or more? This offense was not discovered until four or five years afterward, and now we are traveling back into this remote period to ascertain the declaration which may have been made by Mr. Tilton. In that case, any circumstance relating to himself may be recalled, or any exhibition of feeling, for the purpose of influencing the result of this trial. I cannot perceive your Honor, how it bears upon the issue, but if your Honor shall rule that it is so far connected with the relations of these parties as to be admissible evidence, I hope your Honor will consider the idea that we suggest that we should be at least at liberty to sustain any allegations they make by proof.

The Court—Let me ask the question, Mr. Shearman; I don't see how it is material.

Mr. Evarts—Some subsequent proof we shall offer to your Honor will satisfy you that it is very material.

The Court—I cannot foresee it.

Mr. Evarts—How can you foresee it, your Honor? I say, as counsel, we shall follow with evidence that will make it very material.

Mr. Beach—That is not sufficient, Sir; that is not sufficient where the admissibility of evidence depends upon its being connected with other facts. Then, if counsel aver that they will connect it with such facts, so as to make it material, why, it is usual for the court to accept the declaration of counsel.

Mr. Evarts—I shall connect it with other evidence on this very subject of this conversation.

Mr. Beach—Ah!

Mr. Evarts—You will find it out in due time.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, we are waiting for some marvelous revelations all the time. We take things as they come, without any great degree of credulity.

Mr. Evarts—I did not say it was marvelous; I said it was pertinent and material to the issue. My learned friend and your Honor—

Mr. Morris—We do not object.

THE COURT DOES NOT SEE THE NECESSITY OF REMOTE EVIDENCE.

The Court—At the same time, I think it was quite natural that the learned counsel should call attention to what was a valid objection, and what, on the face of it, appears to be a valid objection, and I think, and have felt all along, that the learned counsel on both sides—and now and then I have taken the liberty of making an intimation to that effect—should come somewhere near to the issue we are trying, and dispose of it without so much evidence extending so remotely from the question. However, Mr. Shearman, proceed, and when we do proceed we proceed so deliberately—in the ordinary terms of this court we take twice the testimony in a day that we take here. The simplest piece of evidence requires consultation of counsel and deliberation and delay; we don't spend half the time with a witness that is spent here. I think we might proceed more rapidly.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Mr. Judson, will you now state what followed the last remark of Mr. Tilton when, for the second time, he said he had lost faith in man? A.—I said again to him that this remark, coming from him, meant to me a good deal, although I should place but little credence in it if it came from outsiders; but from him, it meant a good deal to me—it was a serious charge for him to make, and I asked him again whether he meant to charge directly that Mr. Beecher was criminally guilty with women, and he said again to me, "Mr. Judson, I have lost my faith in man." That substantially ended the conversation, so far as I remember.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton again within a few days after that conversation? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he call on you, or you upon him? A.—He called upon me.

Q.—State what occurred between you at that interview. A.—He asked—he came two or three days after that, if I recollect right, to my office, and asked me if I had seen Mr. Beecher since we last met; I said to him that I had; he asked me what I said to him; I told him I had said to Mr. Beecher, substantially, what he said to me; he asked me why I went to Mr. Beecher; I said because I was his friend, and I went to him to put him on his guard against him, [Tilton,] whom, I thought, was not his friend; he said to me, "I am disappointed in you; I have always thought you one of my best and most reliable friends; this proves otherwise;" I said to him, "I have been your friend always, and I should have done the same thing to you—for you—that I have done for Mr. Beecher under the same circumstances;" he said, "I am mistaken in you; I have heretofore trusted you, but I find I am mistaken, and now we will separate;" I said, "That will suit me," and we did separate.

Q.—Was anything further said at that conversation? A.—He left my office at that time, and we have never spoken since that time.

Q.—Did Tilton at that interview in any way controvert or question the correctness of the statement which you had made to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—Oh, that we object to.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Shearman)—That won't do, Sir; you have examined the witness. [To the witness]—That is all, Mr. Judson.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out this evidence.

HARMLESS EVIDENCE.

Judge Neilson—We will let it stand; it is harmless—as harmless as a lamp-post in the street.

Mr. Evarts—It is proper, I should say to your Honor—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—It is perfectly harmless.

Mr. Evarts—It is proper, I should say to your Honor, after that observation from the bench, that we propose to give other evidence that will not leave it harmless.

Judge Neilson—Very likely. Still it is harmless.

Mr. Evarts (angrily)—I suppose we must submit to your Honor's comments upon the evidence before our case is completed, but we do not intend it to be harmless.

Judge Neilson—It is very plain to me you don't intend to.

TESTIMONY OF ARCHIBALD BAXTER.

Mr. Archibald Baxter was then called, and coming forward took the stand, and was sworn:

Examined by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Mr. Baxter, where do you reside? A.—I reside in the City of Brooklyn.

Q.—And what is your occupation? A.—Merchant, in New-York.

Q.—In what line of business? A.—In the export business.

Q.—Are you a member of the church of Rev. Dr. Storrs? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been a member of that Church? A.—For about twelve years.

Q.—Do you recollect the period of the publication of what is called the Woodhull scandal in 1872? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you, shortly after that publication, have an interview with Mr. Francis D. Moulton on the subject of that scandal? A.—I had several interviews with him on the subject.

Q.—Will you state the first interview as it occurred, stating where it occurred? A.—The first three interviews I had with him occurred on the floor of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Moulton came to me within a few days after the publication in question and asked me, on 'Change, if I had a few minutes to spare for a conversation, and I replied that I had; he took me aside and said he wished to say a word to me about this publication; that he had learned that I had expressed an opinion as to Mr. Beecher's course—as to the course he ought to pursue—and as he found that opinion, according to his judgment, was a right one, he wished to have a little conversation on the subject; shall I tell you what that course was?

Mr. Shearman—Yes. State the conversation.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MOULTON.

The Witness—He said he understood that I supposed Mr. Beecher ought to be silent under this charge—ought not to take any notice of it, and that that was precisely his own opinion, and the opinion of many of Mr. Beecher's friends; and that, on the other hand, there were a great many who were running to him, clamoring for a denial of the charge, and his answer to all such was, that if Mr. Beecher's life of twenty-five years in Brooklyn was not a sufficient vindication of him from that charge he did not believe that any denial that could be made by him would be of any value, and he supposed that was my view too. I replied that it was, with some modifications. I said my view is, that as long as the story in question is confined to the channel in which it now appears, which I understand to be a very disreputable one, Mr. Beecher's course, in my judgment, is to take no notice of it, but, said I, if it should be otherwise later on—if respectable parties should take it up, and discuss it, and appear to demand an explanation or denial, then, of course, I should suppose Mr. Beecher would be called upon either by himself or his friends to make such a denial; in the meantime I had no doubt myself that the charges were entirely foundationless, and I was a friend and admirer of Mr. Beecher as a public man, and I had no uneasiness on the subject; well, he further said that he wanted to say that he knew all about those things; that he was acquainted with the whole matter, and that it would be utterly impossible for him to write a letter to a newspaper denying the truth of the stories unless he could deny them as a whole. Said he, you know very well that if I undertake to write a letter, and don't cover every point that is embraced in that long story, then some sharp lawyer will pick out from the letter what I have not met, and will say very sharply, "Aha! he has not denied this, and he has not met that," and so on; therefore, said he, I think it better to take no notice of it. Said I, "Then from what I infer you are not in a position to say the whole story is a fabrication?" "Oh, no," said he, "people don't usually get up stories of any sort without there being some little truth in them, and, of course, there is some little truth in this; but," said he, "I want you—I know you have Mr. Beecher's reputation at heart—I want you to be perfectly easy on the subject; all you have got to do is to wait patiently, and when everything comes to light you will find that you will think as much of Mr. Beecher as you do now." I said, "that is very satisfactory to hear from you." He further said—and here I wish to say that I use his exact words, for I remember them very distinctly—he said: "What I say with reference to this story is, that if the story is true, it is infamous to publish it, and if it is false it is diabolical to publish it." Well, I was a little staggered by that statement of his; it was the only—the first thing that unsettled me at all; I didn't want his assurance on the subject of Mr. Beecher's innocence, but from the fact that he made a distinction between the guilt, or the error, or blunder, whatever you may call it, of publishing it if it was true, and publishing it if it was false, rather staggered me. However, we hadn't much conversation at that time, but I got from him that he would give me permission to make what use I pleased of this conversation, and I inferred, although he didn't say so in so many words, that it was quite agreeable to him that I should make use of it among my friends in the Church of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Shearman—Yes. So much for that interview. Was anything said on that occasion about Mr. Beecher being a good man or not? A.—No, further than I have stated.

Q.—Now we pass to the second interview. State how that came about. A.—The second interview came about in precisely the same way. He came to me on 'Change again, and said, "By the way, you have perhaps noticed that there is a prosecution been entered against those women by the United States authorities." I said I had. "Well," said he, "that makes it more awkward than ever for any denial to be given, or for any letters to be written on the subject. At least," said he, "we are so advised." Said I, "How is that?" "Well," said he, "if we write anything, the probability is that the legal advisers"—he mentioned Mr. Beecher's name here—said he, "if Mr. Beecher were to write anything now, the legal advisers of these ladies would probably subpœna them to appear—subpœna him to appear in court, and that would be a very awkward thing; that is a thing of course to be avoided for many reasons." And he further said that all the charges that had been made against Mr. Beecher had originated with an individual whom he did not name, and that individual he said he had—if I remember rightly—seen sign a retraction of those charges.

Q.—Is that all that occurred at the second interview? A.—I think that was about what occurred at the second interview.

Q.—Now will you pass to the next interview and state what happened then? A.—On the third interview, which was probably a week after the second, Mr. Moulton came to me again on 'Change, and was somewhat excited in his manner. He asked me to step aside, and on stepping aside he said, "Is it true that the Church of the Pilgrims scratched Mr. Beecher's name out of a public notice that was read in their church yesterday?" I replied, "It is not true that the Church of the Pilgrims did anything of the sort. But," said I, "I believe I know what you refer to." Said I, "There was a public meeting called, I think, of the Bible Society in our church for last evening"—this was on Monday we were talking—"for last evening, and I had seen the notice of the meeting before it went into Dr. Storrs' hands, and I observed that Mr. Beecher's name was therein printed as one of the speakers.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor, I don't understand the propriety or materiality of this.

Judge Neilson—This may be introductory to something else. The statement is very natural and fair, I think.

Mr. Beach—Sir?

Judge Neilson—I think we will take it; it may be introductory to something.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, it is not the method in which impeaching evidence is given, to have a full relation of a general conversation upon a general topic. Mr. Moulton has not been inquired of as to these particulars, and here is this gentleman—who is entirely intelligent and fair—I have no particular objection to it, but it seems to me it is going into a very long examination.

Judge Neilson—He was inquired of as to some interview. [To Mr. Shearman.] Call his attention to the point.

Mr. Shearman—The point is as to anything said about Mr. Beecher at those times.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, Sir, we have gone so far now that we may as well take it all.

Witness—Its relation to the statement which was subsequently made by Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Tracy—You may as well go on, Mr. Baxter.

Witness—I said to him that that was not done by the Church of the Pilgrims, but that his name—Mr. Beecher's name—had been left out, whether by Dr. Storrs' own act or by request of the society in whose favor the meeting was to be held, I did not know, because I did not inquire; "Well," said Mr. Moulton, "all I can say is that it is a confounded shame such a thing should be done by any one for he is prejudging the whole case;" "Well," said I, "Mr. Moulton, you will remember that you agreed Mr. Beecher should not take any notice of this matter as long as it was confined to a certain channel; and now," said I, "it seems to me this story is spreading all round, and you and Mr. Beecher's friends are still maintaining this silence, and you are therefore compelling other people to draw what deductions they please from it." I said, "I don't know that Dr. Storrs drew any deduction at all on the subject, but," said I, "you have no right to blame him if he did adopt a certain course in consequence of your silence;" and then I said to him further that I had ascertained that Dr. Storrs had addressed a note to Mr. Beecher of sympathy and that he had not replied to that note in any way, and that of course was rather strange. "Well," said Mr. Moulton, "I want to say to you what I have never said to anybody yet in this matter, and that is that while I know all these things—know all about them—I know that Mr. Beecher is a pure man." "Well," said I, "Mr. Moulton you have made several statements to me voluntarily and I have not asked you any questions. I desire to know if you have any objection to answer me a question or two, so that I may be sure that I readily understand what you mean." He said, "I will answer any questions that are reasonable and that I feel I can answer." "Well," said I, "you say that Mr. Beecher is, according to your knowledge and belief, a pure man." Said I, "do you mean by that that Mr. Beecher is not guilty, so far as you know, of any breach of the seventh commandment?" and after some little hesitation he answered, "I do;" "Then," said I, "I want to ask you further—you say Mr. Beecher is a pure man according to that standard, now do you also mean that, so far as you know and believe, he has always been a pure man;" and he hesitated again a little there, but finally said, "Yes, I mean that;" I said to him, "Then, that is all I want to ask you," and I departed.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

The Court—Mr. Beach, do you mean to cross-examine?

Mr. Pryor—Yes, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. PRYOR.

Q.—Mr. Baxter, do you remember the excursion which you took down the river in 1871—October, 1871?

Witness—You mean when Mr. Beecher went on the excursion with Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Pryor—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I do.

Q.—Do you recollect the day of the month? A.—Yes; I am able to fix the day of the month as the 23d of October, 1871.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that Messrs. Beecher, Tilton, and Moulton were along on that excursion? A.—Mr. Moulton was the party who invited us to go, or rather his firm of Woodruff & Robinson invited a number of people from the Produce Exchange to go and inspect their Erie Basin warehouse, and in the course of his invitation he mentioned that Mr. Greeley would probably be there, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and sundry others, and that after inspecting the warehouse they would be in excellent time to go down and see the yacht race between the Sappho and Livonia settled.

Q.—Well, Messrs. Tilton and Beecher were along? A.—Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were.

Q.—Mr. Baxter, did you observe the demeanor and bearing on that occasion of Messrs. Tilton and Beecher, the one toward the other? A.—I observed that Mr. Beecher appeared to hold himself aloof pretty much from the general company; he was not apparently in as good spirits—at least, I don't know that he was not in good spirits, but he was not so enjoyable—he did not seem to enjoy himself so much as I expected he would.

Q.—Did you notice any appearance of estrangement between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher on that occasion? A.—I thought they were not cordial—that there was no fraternal feeling between them.

Q.—Did that fact then strike you? A.—It did, and I mentioned it in my household when I got back in the evening.

Q.—You returned that evening? A.—We returned that evening.

Q.—With whom did you ascend the street from Wall street on your return? A.—I ascended it with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you have any talk with him? A.—I had.

Q.—About Mr. Moulton? A.—I had some talk with him about Mr. Moulton.

MOULTON A NOBLE YOUNG FELLOW.

Q.—Will you, pray, tell the jury what was that? A.—Mr. Beecher and I had been previously speaking about Rev. Dr. Taylor, who has since came to New-York, and who had previously been preaching in Brooklyn for some time, and I said to Mr. Beecher, it seems to me a pity that Mr. Moulton cannot be brought under some better religious influences than he is under; that he seemed to be greatly impressed with Mr. Taylor's preaching while he was here; he heard him preach the last Sabbath that he was here and was greatly interested and went to hear him both morning and evening, and subsequently to that, when he would speak to me, he would speak very highly of him, and said he hoped he would come to Brooklyn and remain there. Mr. Beecher replied, "It is a pity." "It is a pity," he said, "but Moulton was young, and he is like a great many other young people, affecting 'isms' of one sort or another, but he will cure of all that, no fear of him, he is a noble young fellow, and it will be all right with him still."

Q.—Did he speak of him as Moulton when he said he is a noble young fellow, or Frank? A.—I think he said Frank is a noble young fellow.

The Court—That is all, Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Shearman—One moment.

The Court—He wishes to ask you a single more question.

Q.—Were you present on this occasion when Mr. Moulton invited Mr. Beecher to come to his house? A.—I remember hearing such an invitation.

Q.—Did you hear any intimation given to Mr. Beecher at that time that Mrs. Woodhull was to be at the house? A.—I did not.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

The Court—That is all. Next witness.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, if the other side will not object to our reading the deposition of Mr. Drake, without proof of his absence, I might fill up the few moments left of this afternoon.

The Court—What do you say to that, gentlemen?

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Drake has unquestionably left for Italy.

The Court—I think they will accept your assurances of his absence.

Mr. Shearman then read as follows:

DEPOSITION OF MR. J. H. DRAKE.

J. Haines Drake, being duly sworn and examined as a witness, before trial, deposes and says:

Q.—What are your occupation and residence? A.—Staten Island; grain broker.

Q.—Are you in any way related, or do you have any pecuniary interest in either of the parties to this action? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are you now, and were in the year 1872, personally acquainted with Francis D. Moulton? A.—I am and was then.

Q.—Did you in or about the month of November, 1872, read or hear read a certain statement purporting to be made by Victoria C. Woodhull in a paper called *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, in which this defendant was charged with having had improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff? A.—I did not read it all; I read enough of it to gather the purport.

Q.—Did you afterward have any interview with F. D. Moulton in which the subject of that statement was talked of between you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and where, as nearly as you can state? A.—Within two or three days, I think, after the issuance of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* containing that statement, in the New-York Produce Exchange, beside the desk in the north end of the corner room.

Q.—State what took place between you in reference to this subject? A.—I asked Mr. Moulton in words about as follows—I think I can use the precise words—"Mr. Moulton, what about this Woodhull and Claflin scandal?" he responded in rather an incensed manner, "It is a damned mess of women's fables"—I think he said "old women's," but I am not sure—to which I responded, it would take a deal of such testimony to convince me that Henry Ward Beecher is criminally guilty? Mr. Moulton then hurriedly said—he was interrupted by some one coming up at the close of the remark as to the criminality—"it has not a shadow of truth; if Mr. Beecher's career is not sufficient protection from slander from such a source, you do not deserve to have your mind satisfied."

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Are you a friend and confident of Mr. Beecher, the defendant? A—I do not know him except by sight.

Q.—Are you an intimate friend or confidant of Mr. Moulton? A.—No; I have known him, however, for a long time.

Q.—For how long? A.—For five or six years.

Q.—At this time had you known him for two years? A.—I had known him for three or four years.

Q.—Had he ever made you a confidant in any matter? A.—Not in anything except business matters.

Q.—Were you an intimate friend or confidant of the plaintiff? A.—I do not know him, Sir.

Q.—Who broached the subject of this interview in reference to the Woodhull statement? A.—I did.

Q.—Was there anybody present besides you and Mr. Moulton? A.—Not at the early part; we were interrupted at the close, I think by W. D. Barber, but I am not positive.

Q.—Did his interruption terminate the interview, or was it carried on afterward? A.—It terminated it.

Q.—In what respect did Mr. Moulton make you a confidant? A.—Only in business transactions between each other—naming to me private rates of storage; I did not think it was any display of confidence.

Q.—Is that what you referred to as being a confidence in business matters? A.—That is all.

Q.—Did your intimacy with Moulton extend to your visiting his family or he visiting your family, or was it a business acquaintance? A.—Merely a business acquaintance; I never visited his family and he never visited mine.

Q.—Can you say what caused Mr. Moulton's indignation of your own knowledge? A.—I cannot say of my personal knowledge.

Q.—Can you say of your own knowledge that this indignation was caused by Mr. Moulton taking offense at the publication? A.—He did not tell me he was incensed nor why he was incensed.

(Signed,) J. HARRIS DRAKE.

Signed before me, ALEXANDER MCCUE, of the City Court.

Mr. Shearman—It is not worth while, I should think, your Honor, to call another witness.

Judge Neilson (to the Jury)—Prepare to retire, gentlemen.

The court then adjourned.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1875.

Trade in Beeves opened slow on this forenoon, but closed with a slightly better feeling, without, however, any advance in rates. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10c.@13¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5 to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from —c.@—c. ⅌ ℔., weights from — to — cwt. From 55 ℔. to 59 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $44 ⅌ head. Yearling grass Calves sold at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; coarse quality Veals at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; smooth quality Veals at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Trade in Sheep was fair; general sales were effected in large lots; prices, 6c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., including a few head of yearling Lambs, sold with some choice quality Sheep. Live Hogs sold at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed not quoted at noon. There were too few Western Dressed on the market to influence trade.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 18 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weighs 5¾ cwt.; 70 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 72 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 71 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong, to 7¼ cwt.; 81 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt., strong, to 7¼ cwt., strong; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 68 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 49 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 27 Illinois Oxen, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 44 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 15 still-fed Illinois Bulls, live weight, 1,300 ℔. ⅌ head, at $5 12½ ⅌ cwt.; 17 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,500 ℔. ⅌ head, at $4 90 ⅌ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 46 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 70 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant, with 50c. ⅌ head off of 36 head; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., scant; 48 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 51 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rosenthal & Co. 61 Illinois Steers from good to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Reynolds & Co., 33 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 Canada Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 67 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 29 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c.@13¾c., weight 9 cwt.; 2 State Oxen at 13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 10 cwt. R. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 11 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 40 Illinois Steers, from good to choice from, 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for J. Quigle 14 Pennsylvania Oxen at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for L. Mosier 11 common Pennsylvania Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for H. Krum 2 State Oxen at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 11 cwt., for self 2 State Cows at $44 ⅌ head. S. Moses sold for self 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 coarse Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.; ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 57 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 116 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 49 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔. weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 18 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards.—J. Kirby sold 67 Indiana Sheep, weight 5,430 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 261 Sheep, weight 22,390 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 98 Sheep, weight 8,520 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 193 Sheep, weight 16,980 ℔., at $178¾ ⅌ ℔.; 90 Sheep, weight 8,280 ℔., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 151 Sheep, weight 14,260 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 184 State Sheep, weight 14,880 ℔., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 123 State Sheep, weight 10,860 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 324 State Sheep, weight 31,650 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 189 State Sheep, weight 16,900 ℔., at $7 56 ⅌ cwt.; 169 State Sheep, weight 17,270 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 47 choice quality State Sheep and Yearling Lambs mixed at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., gross weight 4,130 ℔s.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,760 ℔, at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 161 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,400 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 yearling State grass-fed Calves, weight 11,350 ℔., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 6 coarse quality State Veals, weight 820 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 smooth quality State Veals, weight 2,420 ℔., at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 smooth quality State Veals, weight 4,460 ℔., at 10c. ⅌ ℔. Also sold for week ending March 13, 1875, 5,639 Sheep for $43,027 21, average ⅌ head, $7 63; 58 Calves and Veals for an average of $16 20 ⅌ head. W. Elliott sold 121 State Sheep, weight 14,380 ℔., at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 136 Sheep, weight 12,630 ℔., at $7 18¾ ⅌ cwt.; 536 Sheep, weight 52,780 ℔., at 7⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 197 Sheep, weight 21,240 ℔., at 7⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 96 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,900 ℔., at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale, 2 cars of Sheep. George Reid sold 95 lean Ohio Hogs, weight 122 ℔. gross ⅌ head, at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Khan sold for Khan & Brown 31 Tennessee Oxen at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Saddler & Co. 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Khan & Co. 32 still-fed Ohio Bulls at 5½c. ⅌ ℔., on gross weight from 12 cwt.@16 cwt. ⅌ head. Coney & McPherson sold for J. R. McPherson 78 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔, weight 7½ cwt.; for S. Peck & Co. 78 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for J. Needy 79 good Ohio Steers at 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. Duffy 91 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for R. Maynes 30 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for D. Bracken 38 Ohio Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Hensden & Co. 16 Kentucky Oxen at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Khan & Brown 30 generally good Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant. The herds shipped by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 99 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 11¾c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 31 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ to 7⅛ cwt.; 41 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7⅛ cwt. ⅌ ℔.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 100 very common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 21 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 66 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. There were also sold on commission at same yards for Myers & Co. 72 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. For S. W. Allerton 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,531 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 1,057 Ohio Sheep, weight 112,670 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 50 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,940 ℔., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 387 Illinois Sheep, weight 33,540 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending March 15, 1875—5,014 head of Horned Cattle, 24 Cows, 362 Veals and Calves, 101 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards on this forenoon—1,862 head of Horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending March 13, 1875—9,234 Sheep, 40 Cows, 65 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,557 Sheep and Lambs, 66 Veals and Calves, 9 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 13, 1875—9,932 Hogs, 2,016 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and today—2,760 Hogs, 1,036 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 13, 1875—4,128 head of Horned Cattle, 69 Cows, 11,672 Sheep, 11,768 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—1,636 head of Horned Cattle, 3,038 Sheep, 5,202 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 15, 1875—282 head of Horned Cattle, 4,238 Sheep, 58 Calves and Veals, 2,610 Hogs, 53 Horses. This stock was generally on transit to New-York City.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week and prices were steady; 2,300 head sold at $7 25@$8 for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6 25@$7 for fair to good do., and $5@$6, gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 10,000 head sold at 5½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmly held; 4,500 head were sold at $11@$12 ⅌ 100 ℔., net.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cattle firm; moderately active; prices steady. Receipts, 2,000; Stockers, $3 25@$4 50; Butchers, $3 50@$4 75; shipping Beeves, $4 75. Shipments, 1,800. Live Hogs active; higher for light; firmer for heavy. Receipts, 5,000; light, $6 90@$7 25; heavy, $7@$7 60; extra, $7 75@$8. Shipments, 3,000. Sheep in fair demand at $3 50@$6 50.

THE TOLEDO MARKET.

TOLEDO, March 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; No. 3 do., $1 11½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; extra do., $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 11; April, $1 12¼; May, $1 13½; June, $1 17; No. 2 Red Wabash $1 12; March, $1 10; May, $1 14@$1 15; Rejected Red, 96c.@97c; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 12. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 70c.; April, 71c.; May, 73c.; Low Mixed, 69½c.; Yellow, 70¾c.; no grade, 69c. Oats steady; No. 1, 59½c.; No. 2, 58c.; Michigan, 58¼c.; White, 60½c. Clover-seed—Regular held at $6 35. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 60. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LICENSE LAW.

WHAT LIQUORS ARE STRONG OR INTOXICATING?—THE CASE OF SIGISMUND SCHWAB.

Sigismund Schwab was recently convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of selling liquor without a license, and sentenced by Judge Barrett to thirty days' imprisonment in the City Prison and to pay a fine of $200. Subsequently, on application of Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Schwab, the prisoner was admitted to bail pending an appeal taken from the judgment in his case. The appeal was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term. The most important point urged on argument of the appeal, on behalf of Schwab, was that the beverage known as "German cider" was not embraced in the list of strong and spirituous liquors, and that on that ground the Judge before whom Schwab was tried should have directed a verdict in his favor. On the trial it was urged by the prosecuting officer that the beverage sold to the witness for the prosecution was Rhine wine, to which the prisoner saw fit to give the name of German cider in order to evade the law. On this point Mr. McKeon, in his argument, contended that all the provisions of the law show its object to have been to reach intoxicating beverages; and to prove that this construction is the true one, he referred the court to numerous expressions of Judges throughout the State, in cases which had arisen under the Excise law. These expressions were to the effect that the liquors sold must be strong liquor—that is, strong enough with the inebriating principle, or element, whether attained by distillation or fermentation, to produce intoxication. There are some kinds of liquors, counsel urged, containing so small a percentage of alcohol that the human stomach cannot contain sufficient of the liquor to produce that effect. The article "Rhine wine" has not been settled, as brandy or gin, to be intoxicating. Wines are produced from certain other juices besides that of the grape. The constituent essential to such results being sugar in sufficient quantity, and certain flavoring and perhaps odorous principles, giving some approach to the flavor and bouquet of wine proper. Thus wines, some of which are comparatively palatable and wholesome, are obtained from such fruits as the currant, the gooseberry, raspberry, and elderberry, and also from other parts of plants, as from the roots of parsnip and beet, the stem of the birch and cocoa, and other palms. Certainly the law was not intended to reach such wines as above enumerated. Moreover, the analysis of Brande and Christisson shows the maximum percentage of alcohol in the Rhine wine is about 13.31, and the minimum 6, about the smallest quantity in any wine.

In opposition to the appeal it was contended that the selling of any sort of wine is clearly within the statutory provision. The court reserved its decision.

COURT NOTES.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Joseph A. B. Cleaveland pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with selling unstamped cigars, and was remanded for sentence.

In the case of Kircheis against Schloss, Judge Van Vorst holds that an assignment executed by an insolvent debtor without at the same time signing the schedule of his creditors, leaves such power in the hands of the bankrupt to change the schedule as to constitute his assignment fraudulent and void.

Judge Blatchford opened the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, and adjourned it to the 23d inst., on account of the illness of Judge Woodruff. The matter of the review of the decision of Commissioner White, holding Carl Vogt for extradition, was put over to the 23d, to be argued before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, argument was heard on the appeal of Charles W. Walker. Walker was convicted of cruelty to animals in having used a dog as motive power to run a cider mill on Broadway. Mr. Bergh had no objection to the cider, but did object to the motive power by which it was produced. The court holds its decision in reserve.

A Mr. Pyser paid $475 assessments on City property which he owned, in order to so clear the title so as to enable him to mortgage it. Subsequently the assessment was vacated for irregularity, and Pyser brougt suit to recover back the amount paid by him. He has been nonsuited on the ground that he had made the payment voluntarily, thus waiving the irregularity on which the assessment had been vacated.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the case of Daniel Bennett, who obtained payment for coupons of Third Avenue Railroad bonds, stolen from the mails by Samuel Woodward, who passed them to Edward J. Woodward, for whom Bennett obtained payment of them, the jury acquitted Bennett, the evidence not clearly showing that he knew that the coupons had been stolen from the mails. Woodward was then placed on trial on the charge of receiving the coupons, knowing them to have been stolen, and he was acquitted.

In the suit of O'Donnell against the Mayor, to recover $8,133 for work done on the Harlem Court-house, Judge Lawrence has directed a verdict in favor of the defendant. The Judge said he followed the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term in the case of Maximilian, although he did not believe it to be good law. In Maximilian's case the suit was for injuries sustained by being run over by a wagon belonging to the Department of Charities and Correction, and it was held that, the department having been by act of the Legislature created independent of the City, the latter was not liable for acts done by its officers. In the present case a commission was specially created by the Legislature independent of the City Government.

MUTINY AND ASSAULT.

The brigatine Morning Light, of New-Haven, left Demerara on Dec. 23, 1874, for this port. On the 26th, Michael Powers and James Campbell, two of the seamen, refused to do duty, and were put in irons. The following day they worked off their irons and threw them overboard, when Campbell was seized and tied with a rope. Powers threatened to kill Samuel Dill, the master of the vessel, and drew a knife on Charles Storm, the first mate, when he attempted to put him in irons. The mate then fired at him with his revolver, wounding him in the stomach, and succeeded in securing him. Joseph Colston and William Dunkelly, two others of the crew, having manifested a spirit of insubordination, the master put into Barbades, and reported to Augustus Van Cleef, the American Consul there, who examined into the case, and had Colston and Dunkelly kept in confinement at Barbados until the Morning Light sailed, and sent Powers and Campbell to this port on the schooner Abbie, to be tried for mutiny and assault, the Consul shipping four men on the Morning Light to supply the places of those taken off. Powers and Campbell arrived here yesterday, and were brought before Commissioner Osborn, who held them for an examination.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON'S WILL.

The matter of the admission of the will and codicil of William Hutchinson to probate came on for hearing yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. Hutchinson left an estate of nearly a million of dollars to a woman known as Mrs. "Austin," for the benefit of her and her children, (with the exception of one,) he acknowledging her as his wife, and the children as his own. It appears that among his business acquaintances down-town he was known by his real name, Hutchinson, but passed by the name of "Austin" in the immediate neighborhood of his residence, his object being to conceal his marriage from certain of his friends by having his wife bear the name of "Austin." The codicil of the will is objected to on the grounds that it was obtained by undue influence by Mrs. Oakes, a daughter of the testator, and that it gives three life estates, in order to cut off a son and grandson of the testator. The testimony of the subscribing witnesses to the codicil was commenced, and an adjournment was then taken till to-morrow morning, to cross-examine one of these witnesses.

SUIT AGAINST JAY GOULD.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Pratt, in Brooklyn yesterday, the case of Harmon Matthias against Jay Gould was called. The suit is to secure the sum of $3,160 for goods, including merchandise of various kinds, furnished the Continental Hotel at Long Branch, of which the defendant is said to be proprietor. A motion was preferred by Mr. Sherman in behalf of the defendant, to strike out the whole of the complaint as not conforming to the summons. The goods offered were purchased by Abraham Gould, a relative of the defendant, as the agent of the Southern New-Jersey Railroad. Defendant avers that the hotel is not his property. He merely owns the land on which it stands. The plaintiff alleges the goods were purchased for Jay Gould, and were used under his directions. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Martin, Executor, &c., vs. Heinwick et al.; I think that the examination should proceed under the order heretofore granted.

Young vs. Stevens; Brown vs. Fry; memorandums for counsel.

Chapin vs. Dobson; the taxation by the Clerk is affirmed.

Hank vs. Crawford et al.; motion denied, with costs.

Pollock vs. Gwynn; default is opened on terms stated in memorandum.

Clementz vs. Robinson et al; motion for the appointment of a Receiver is denied, without costs.

Vandewater vs. Brady; motion to vacate order of arrest is granted.

Lacy vs. Allen; the motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, with costs.

Kohn vs. Kalischer; motion to vacate attachment is denied, with costs.

Laughran vs. Schultz; motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, with $10 costs.

Smith vs. Smith; report sent back to referee, for reasons stated in memorandum.

Lambertson vs. Van Boskerck; motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, with costs.

Powell vs. Powell; there must be a reference to ascertain the proper sum to be paid to defendant, as temporary alimony and for counsel fee, &c.

Statihiecker vs. Oakley; in this case the cause of action and the ground of the arrest are different. From a careful perusal of the affidavits submitted, it seems to me very doubtful whether the defendant was guilty of any such fraudulent representations in contracting the debt as to justify his arrest. As there is a conflict of evidence on this point, I shall order a reference, to take proof as to the representations made by the defendant to the plaintiff, and as to the circumstances under the indebtedness to the plaintiff, and to report the evidence and his opinion thereon.

Hirsch vs. Hirsch; report of Referee is confirmed and decree of divorce is granted to plaintiff.

Schmidt &c. vs. Levy; the order granted by default on the 15th of February is vacated without costs, and motion is restored to the Chamber Calendar for the 19th inst., at 11 A. M.

Dietz vs. Dietz; motion denied, on the ground that it does not appear that the plaintiff can succeed in her suit while the judgment of the Superior Court stands unreversed; no costs.

Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company; in this case I wish to hear counsel as to the power of the court to grant an allowance.

By Judge Donohue.

Winter vs. White; Mason vs. Armstrong; motions denied.

Kiersted vs. Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company et al.; motion denied.

Viremonday vs. Nitsch; motion denied; memorandum.

Cran vs. Clancy; granted.

Blancard vs. Blancard; report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Murphy vs. Hass; memorandum.

Ball vs. Kerr; motion granted.

In the matter of the Commercial Printing Telegraph Company; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kircheis vs. Schloss; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hewson vs. Townshend; Calvo vs. Davis et al.; demurrers sustained. See opinions.

Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.; see opinion.

Skidmore vs. Fuller; demurrer overruled.

De Wolf vs. Owen; memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Haden vs. Coleman; motion for new trial granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Isaacs vs. The New-York Plaster Works; neither the case nor the postponed amendments contain the references to the stenographer's minutes required by rule 43 of the general rules, and by rule 11 of this court. Another defect is that the papers submitted contain too many erasures and interlineations.

By Judge Curtis.

Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.; order settled.

Stanton vs. Freeman; motion granted, costs to abide event of suit.

President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Scott et al.; the affidavit should be in accordance with new rule No. 21; application dismissed without prejudice; defendant's costs of opposing to abide event of suit.

Clow vs. Faris; motion to amend complaint granted on payment of defendant's costs since notice of trial and costs of opposing motion.

Maryott vs. Thayer; motion granted.

Falk vs. Kamp; motion to amend complaint granted on payment of defendant's costs since notice of trial, and trial fee for February Term and costs of opposing motion.

Wehle vs. The Bowery Savings Bank; motion to substitute Weiss as defendant granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Nos.
9—Colt vs. N. C. Ore Dressing Co.
35—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin, &c. No. 1
36—Same vs. Same.
50—Devery vs. Geoghegan, Impl'd.
55—Carpenter vs. Strange, Ex'x.
61—Elias vs. Elias.
72—West vs. Phillips.
74—Dierson vs. Board of Assessors.
75—West vs. Board of Assessors.
76—Same vs. Same.
77—Dunlap vs. Board of Assessors.
92—Clark, Rec'r, vs. Cronkwrit, &c.
93—Matter of Gardiner.
94—Matter of Lafarge.
106—Matter of Wood.
107—Matter of Willetts.
108—Matter of Boehm.
109—Matter of Weston.

Nos.
110—Schnabel vs. Netter, &c.
126—Matter of Bano.
127—Emma Silver Mining Co. vs. Park.
132—Browning, &c., vs. James, &c.
133—Same vs. Same.
143—Jones vs. Wallace.
171—Rhinelander vs. Haas.
176—Craven vs. Proud, &c.
182—Stacey, Trustee, vs. Ris, &c.
184—Grof vs. Rosenberg, &c.
185—Friedberg vs. Friedberg.
219—Young vs. Gardner.
224—Davis vs. Kross.
225—Same vs. Same.
246— —— vs. ——.
247— —— vs. ——.
248— —— vs. ——.
249— —— vs. ——.
250— —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
70—Gibbons vs. Dayton, Pub. Admr., &c.
135—Smith vs. Wright.
136—Hadden et al. vs. Buddensick et al.
72—(No. 1) Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
81—Alker, Admr., &c., vs. Salomon et al.
90—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
119½—Mannay vs. Fletcher.
139—White et al. vs. Fuller.
140½—Oberlancer et al. vs. Rosswager et al.
141—Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing.
141½—Douglas vs. Douglas.

Nos.
77—People ex rel. Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors of N. Y.
87—People ex rel. Trowbridge, Admr., &c., vs. Com. of Taxes, Assessments, &c.
93—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
95— —— vs. ——.
130—Oberley vs. Dickinson et al.
83— —— vs. ——.
142—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Westervelt, Jr., et al.
143—Miller vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
144—Speyer vs. Colgate et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
61—Wilkin, ex'r vs. Cram.
167—Livingston vs. White.
149—Sink, adm'r, vs. Sink.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.
224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.
233—De Schweinitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
236—Same vs. same.

Nos.
237—Same vs. same.
239—Arnold vs. McManus et al.
87—Kiernan vs. Abbott.
212—Odivine vs. Hurcombe.
242—Laurence vs. Pratt.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie R. R. Co. et al.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
248—Lehmair vs. Purcell.
54—Beach vs. Collis, jr. et al.
99—Harte vs. De Witt.
330—Palmer et al., ex'rs, &c. vs. Dipon et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.
1222—Black vs. Wheeler et al.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
1236—Jaroine et al. vs. The Rector, &c., of St. John's P. E. Church of Yonkers.
1242—Leary vs. Johnson et al.
1308—Patrick vs. Lemist.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.

Nos.
1240—Metzger vs. Caldwell.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Insurance Co. of Miss.
1094½—Hyman vs. Brean.
778—E. Lanchez and Daly vs. Morris et al.
870—Bull's Head Bank vs. Mead et al.
1246—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.
1262—Graham vs. Vanderweyde.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
2348—Goebel vs. May.
1374—Ives vs. Crossly.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.
1378—Sixth N. Bank vs. C. & A. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
775—Dummer vs. King.
1187—Gouge vs. Palmer.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1557—The People, &c., vs. Raynor et al.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith
77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Mer., M. and F. M. Ins. Co.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
917—Faris, Sur., &c. vs. Fargo, Presid't, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.

Nos.
805½—Phillips, Executrix, &c., vs. Melville.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., impleaded, &c.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
929½—Shaw vs. Hamilton et al.
837—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Saut.
685½—Hollister vs. Englehardt et al.
2241½—Reed vs. The Mayor, &c.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
1011—Buch. Farm. Ins. Co. vs. Woodman et al.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
985—Pike vs. Olmstead.
981—Cunningham versus Martin et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
507½—Journeay vs. Tallman.
963—Harrison et al. vs. Lowrie.
943—Stewart et al. vs. Gunari.
1789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.
699½—Hamilton vs. Third av. R. R. Co.
489—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.

Nos.
1245—Nat. Trust Co. of the City of New-York vs. Gleason.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.
545—McLean et al. vs. Amazon Ins. Co.
959—Wilson vs. Shepard.
931—Stebbins vs. French.
1619—Robertson, Adm'r vs. Le Levre.
977—Cole et al. vs. Pfefferkorn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
——Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
1046—De Peyster vs. Murphy.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
754—Odell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
1178—Thurber et al. vs. Reynolds.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.

Nos.
1008—Lorrillard Ins. Co. vs. Conn. Fire Ins. Co.
1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.
1016—Smith et al. vs. Sprague.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
1192—Johnson vs. Luxton.
1192½—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Smith et al.
1194—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
1196—Lawson vs. Pinckney.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Hughes, homicide.
James T. Bull, false pretenses.

2

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1424—Cavanagh vs. Lang.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
509—Mandel vs. Hodgson.
803—Watt, by Guardian, vs. Thorn.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.

Nos.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1430—Callendar vs. Oliver.
1248—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.
1249—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
2135—(Order) Haack vs Skiddy et al.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
——Ahlheim vs. Finck.
3413—Newman vs. Silberstein.
1780—Chamberlayne vs. Holmes.
1566—Sewell vs. Kelley.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.
4172—McEteere vs. Little.
601—Adair vs. Ely.
1662—Lape vs. Way.

Nos.
1663—Coburn vs. Sidenburg.
1738—Springer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1757—Havens et al. vs. Smith.
1771—Erwood vs. Prsen.
1783—Kahn vs. Corbitt.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1851—Metzger vs. Berge.
3084—Glazier vs. McAdam.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
1630—Morris vs. Josephs et al.
3208—Manufs. and Builders' Bank vs. Gayton, impleaded.
2823—Kummelsteil vs. Luckel et al.
1190—Hary vs. Deboben.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.

Nos.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
1480—Romaine vs. Sniffer.
1594—Jonas vs. Goldstern.
1595—Same vs. Same.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
2720—Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.
1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1182—Gonge et al. vs. Banks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3273—Hyatt vs. Smith.
1697—Brum vs. Sutro et al.
648—Macgregor vs. Dolan.
3228—Von Glahn vs. Miller.
3191—Marston vs. Morris.
3151—Tompkins vs. Thurber, et al.
1562—Bell et al. vs. Brown.
3148—Gerlach vs. Beller et al.

Nos.
67—Garsiner vs. Hammetter.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3116—Fosdick vs. Dolan.
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.
3275—Salomon vs. Kassell.
3073—Bartlett vs. Borbe.
1699—Jessurum vs. Krenzle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry McCormack, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Walsh, felonious assault and battery.
William Martin, burglary.
Charles Strausbury, rape.
Charles Logue and Lathrop Cornesby, grand larceny.
Theodore Banfield and James Hughes, grand larceny.
Fannie Amies, grand larceny.
Charles Miller, grand larceny.
Timothy Shine, grand larceny.
George Fehn, grand larceny.
Gibo Brown, grand larceny.
James Reid, grand larceny.
Patrick McDonald, assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$19,000 Harlem 1st. C....b3.111
12,000 C. Pac. San Joaquin Br.... 86¾
22,000 do.... 87
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 90¼
700 Lake Shore.... 73⅞
400 do.... 73¾
83 do.... 73⅝
400 Western Union.... 76¾
3100 do.... 76⅞
800 do....c. 76⅞
600 do....b3. 77
1400 do....b3. 76⅞
900 do.... 76⅞
500 do....s3. 76¾
300 do.... 76⅞
1300 Rock Island.... 105½
100 do.... 105⅜
1500 Pacific Mail.... 39¼
100 do....c. 39⅜
1000 do.... 39½
1400 do.... 39⅜
200 do....c. 39⅜
670 do.... 39¼
200 do....s3. 39¼
100 Erie Railway.... 27½
300 St. Paul.... 35⅞
600 Ohio & Mississippi 27½
500 do....s3. 27½
100 do....s3. 27⅜
50 do.... 27⅝
200 do.... 27⅜
600 do.... 27½
900 do....s3. 27½
100 do....c. 27½
400 do.... 27½
500 Union Pacific.... 48½
1000 do.... 48⅝
500 do.... 48¾
500 do.... 48⅞
2000 do....c. 49
4400 do.... 49
700 do.... 49⅛
2000 do.... 49¼
100 do....b3. 49⅜
100 do.... 49⅛
1100 do.... 49⅛
700 do....s3. 49⅛
800 do....b3. 49
1300 do.... 49⅛
848 do.... 49¼
200 do.... 49⅛
3000 do.... 49
4800 do.... 49¼
1500 do....s3. 49⅛
2300 do....s3. 49¼
2500 do.... 49⅛
600 North-western.s3. 45⅞
1000 do.... 45¾
700 do.... 45⅝
400 do....s3. 45½
100 do.... 45⅜
700 do.... 45½
100 do....c. 45½
200 North-western Pf. 59
400 Han. & St. Jo.... 24¾
300 Tol. & Wabash.... 14¼
100 do....b3. 14
100 do.... 13⅞
400 do.... 14
300 C., C. & I. C.... 5½
500 do....c. 5½
100 do.... 5⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.120
15,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65....b.c.120
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., N., '65...12.118¾
5,500 do.... 118⅞
$11,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N....b.c.118⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68....12.119⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....12.115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, 1876..100½
1,000 do.... 100⅝
4,000 Mo. 6s, L'g.bs. 97
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new series....b.c. 46½
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new, Ex Coup.... 48
2,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 46¾
1,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st. 101
1,000 C. Bur. & Q. 8s. 112⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. 90
1,000 Erie 3d.... 99
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.... 83⅛
7,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103½
1,000 L. S. Div. bds. 101¼
1,000 O. & Miss. Con.. 97
1,000 C. Pac. G'd. bds. 97¾
15,000 do.... 97⅞
60,000 do....b3. 98
3,000 do....b.c. 98
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br.. 87¼
25,000 do.... 87⅛
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 97¾
4,000 do....b.c. 97¼
4,000 U. P. 7s, L'd G't. 99⅝
8,000 Un. P. S'k. F'd. 90⅝
20,000 do.... 90½
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo., 1st, Car. Br.... 76
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d... 79
6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.. 56
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 82
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 64
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 60
5,000 Tol. & W. Con. C. 38
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.. 101⅞
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 109¾
40 Chatham Bank.. 137
5 Marine Bank.... 130
70 Merchants' Bank. 122
60 B'k of Republic... 100
200 Marip. L. & M. b.c.. 5½
18 Adams Express.. 104
15 do.... 104¼
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 27⅜
100 do.... 27¼
100 do....s3. 27⅜
300 do.... 27¼
600 do.... 27⅜
300 do....b3. 27¼
200 W. U Tel....b.c. s3. 76¾
800 do.... 76⅞
1000 do....b3. 77
900 do.... 77
1200 do....b3. 77⅛
500 do....c. 77⅛
3500 do.... 77¼
1000 do.... 77⅛
700 do.... 77¼
500 do.... 77⅛
2200 do.... 77¼
100 do....s3. 77
100 do....c. 77⅛
800 do....b3. 77¼
100 do....b3. 77⅜
1400 do.... 77⅜
100 do....b30. 77⅜
1600 do.... 77¼
600 L. S. & Mich. So. b.c. 73¾
10 do.... 73½
500 do.... 73¾
10 N. Y. C. & Hud..b.c.103
50 do.... 102¾
200 do....c.102⅞
100 do.... 102¾
300 Pac. Mail....b.c. 39⅛
100 do....c. 39⅛
300 do.... 39¼
100 do.... 39¼
100 do....b3. 39¼
200 do.... 39⅛
700 do....s3. 39
300 do.... 39
900 do....b3. 38⅞
200 do.... 39
1000 do.... 38⅞
300 do....s3. 38¾
300 do.... 37¾
300 do.... 38⅞
2500 do.... 39
1000 do....b3. 39
500 do....s3. 39
100 Del., Lack. & West. 111⅜
100 Chic. & R. I....b.c. 105⅜
10 do.... 105⅜
900 do.... 105½
200 do.... 105⅝
200 do....b3. 105¾
100 do.... 105¾
500 do.... 105⅞
100 do.... 105¾
50 do....b3. 105⅝
500 Un. Pacific....b.c. 49⅛
500 do....s3. 49
1500 do.... 49⅛
1600 do....b3. 49¼
1300 do.... 49⅛
500 do.... 49
600 do.... 49½
2000 do.... 49¼
300 do.... 49⅛
4500 do....s3. 49
500 do.... 49⅛
3500 do.... 49¼
1500 do.... 49⅜
1500 do....s3. 49¼
1400 do.... 49⅛
100 do....s3. 49¼
700 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 45⅝
800 do.... 45½
1500 do.... 45½
100 C. & N. W. Pref. b.c. 58⅞
100 do.... 58¾
400 Tol., Wab. & W. b.c. 14
100 do....s3. 14
200 C., Mil. & St. P....b.c. 35¾
200 N. J. Southern.... 6
58 do....b.c. 5¾
8 do.... 6
6 St. L., I. M. & So. b.c. 20
40 Mor. & Essex. b.c. 98⅞
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b.c. 98¼
100 Warren Railroad. 97
100 do.... 97⅛
200 H. & St. Jo...b.c. b3. 24¼
10 do.... 24¾
100 do.... 24
200 do....b3. 24
300 O. & Miss. b.c. s10. 27½
200 do.... 27⅛
10 do.... 27⅛
1000 do.... 27⅝
200 do.... 27½
400 do.... 27⅜
100 do.... 27½
150 C., C. & I. C.... 5⅜
150 do.... 5½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 59
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 55½
2,000 C. P., San Jn. B. 87¼
17,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 97⅝
1300 Western Union.. 77⅜
1800 do....b3. 77½
2200 do.... 77⅜
200 do....b2. 77¼
300 do....s3. 77⅛
500 Pacific Mail....s3. 38⅞
300 do.... 39
500 Lake Shore.... 73¾
300 Erie Railway.... 27⅛
500 do.... 27
2000 Union Pacific.... 49⅛
300 do....b3. 49¼
500 do.... 49⅛
700 do....s3. 49⅛
1500 do.... 49⅜
1000 do....b3. 49⅛
100 North-wes'n Pref. 59
200 Rock Island.... 105¾
600 Ohio & Miss.... 27⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 23¾
100 do....b3. 23¾
200 do.... 23½
100 do....b3. 24

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, Reg. '81....b.c.120
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 119¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68. 119¾
1,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 114
2,500 U. S. 5s, C. '81. 115⅛
$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.... 118¾
10,000 do.... 118⅞
40,000 do....b.c. 118⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 119⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L., Reg.... 107¼
10,000 Brooklyn 6s, Water L.... 101½
10,000 C. P. G. bds..b3. 98
2,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 97¼
8,000 do....b.c. 97⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 100
10,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 90½
20,000 do.... 90⅝
9,000 R. & S. 1st., Reg. 108½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 99⅝
3,000 do.... 99½
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 59
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 105
7,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.. 107¾
3,000 L. S. 1st. con. R. 100
300 W. Union..b.c.c. 77⅜
600 do.... 77⅜
100 do.... 77½
100 do.... 77⅜
800 do.... 77¼
1600 do....b3. 77⅜
600 do.... 77¼
2600 do.... 77⅜
100 do....b3. 77½
200 Canton Co....b.c. 63
45 American Ex.... 63½
10 United States Ex. 59½
300 Pac. Mail. b.c. b3. 39
1100 do.... 38¾
500 do....s3. 38⅝
200 do.... 38¾
700 do....b3. 38¾
400 do.... 38⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.c. 103
100 do....b3. 103
400 Erie Railway. b.c. 27
1000 do....b3. 27
5 do.... 27¼
300 do.... 27¼
300 L. S. & M. So. b.c. s3. 73⅝
600 do.... 73⅝
1000 do....s3. 73½
900 do.... 73½
100 do....s60. 73
1400 Un. Pac.....b.c. 49⅛
5400 do....s3. 49
500 do....b3. 49⅛
3000 do.... 49⅛
50 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 101
500 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 45⅝
100 do.... 45½
100 do.... 45⅝
300 do....s3. 45½
100 do.... 45⅝
1500 do.... 45¾
500 do.... 45⅞
1300 do.... 46
2300 do.... 46⅛
300 do.... 46¼
2300 do.... 46⅛
1100 do.... 46
1200 do.... 46⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 58⅞
100 do.... 59
100 do.... 59⅛
200 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 105⅞
200 do....b3. 105⅞
500 do.... 105¾
1800 do.... 106
1000 do....b3. 106
200 do....s3. 105⅞
100 do.... 106
300 do.... 105¾
100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. s3. 35¾
100 do.... 35¾
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 56¼
200 do.... 56½
25 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 14⅛
100 do.... 13⅞
400 do.... 13¾
200 Del., L. & W..b.c. 111⅜
200 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 24¼
400 do.... 24
100 Alt. & T. H..b.c. b3. 26
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 14¼
200 do....b3. 14¼
100 Chic. & Alt...b.c. 100⅞
200 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 27½
100 do....b3. 27⅝
10 Adams Express.. 104¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Ohio & M. con. S. F.... 98¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. bds 83¼
5,000 do.... 83
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 19
2900 West. Un.... 77⅜
300 do....b3. 77½
2200 do.... 77⅜
300 do.... 77¼
500 Lake Shore.... 73½
25 Ill. Central.... 101
400 Pacific Mail...s3. 38¾
300 do.... 38⅞
900 do.... 38¾
200 do....b3. 38¾
400 do.... 38⅝
500 do....s3. 38⅝
100 American Exp.... 63½
500 Union Pac....s3. 49
50 do.... 49¼
900 do.... 49⅛
1000 do....b3. 49⅛
200 do....b3. 49¼
500 do.... 49⅛
600 do.... 49¼
2600 do.... 49⅛
200 North-western.... 46
100 do....s3. 45⅞
800 do....b3. 46
700 do.... 46
200 do....b3. 46⅛
300 do.... 46⅛
300 do....s3. 46⅛
700 do.... 46¼
100 do....b3. 46¼
100 do....s5. 46⅛
800 do.... 46⅛
300 do.... 46
600 Rock Island.... 105⅝
200 Ohio & Miss....s3. 27⅝
400 do.... 27⅝
700 do....b3. 27¾
600 do.... 27¾
200 do.... 27⅞
500 do....s30. 27½
100 do.... 27⅝
700 St. Paul.... 35¾
100 do.... 35⅞
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 24
100 Chic., B. & Quin.. 107½
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 14¼

MONDAY, March 15—P. M.

The effect of the favorable reports from all sections of the country in regard to the encouraging prospects for a good Spring business and the general revival in almost all branches of trade and manufactures, was witnessed again on the Stock Exchange to-day in a buoyant and firm market. The dealings were marked by considerable animation, and early in the day an advance of ¼ to 1⅛ ⅌ cent., as compared with the closing quotations of Saturday, was effected. Union Pacific was the most active stock, and rapidly advanced to 49⅜, the improvement being stimulated by purchases for Boston account. A single order from this source absorbed 6,000 shares. The closing transactions were at 49¼. Western Union opened at 76¾ and advanced steadily to 77½, with a trifling falling off at the close. Chicago and North-western Common was also comparatively strong, and rose from 45½ to 46¼, with final sales at 46. Some prominent operators are said to be largely short of this stock, and it is noticeable that all attempts on their part to corner invariably result in a sharp advance in the price without bringing out any stocks of importance. The gossip of the street has it that the short interest on this stock is largely composed of the parties who, in the celebrated North-western corner, were so badly twisted, when the price rose from 80 to 230. These same individuals compose to a great degree the clique whose manipulations of the gold market are nothing more nor less than a conspiracy against the trade and commerce of the country, and consequently they would deserve little sympathy should they be treated to a repetition of their former experience in North-western. Rock Island rose from 105⅜ to 106, and New-York Central from 102¾ to 103. The last named was quoted at 100⅞ to 101 ex-dividend at the close. The St. Paul shares were steady. Ohio and Mississippi advanced ½ ⅌ cent., reaching 27⅞. In Erie, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore there was a slight decline. Hannibal and St. Joseph suffered a decline of 1½ ⅌ cent., but afterward partially recovered. Investment shares were firm. The market closed steady.

The money market was abundantly supplied with loanable funds, and rates remained steady at 3@4 ⅌ cent. until near the close, when, in pursuance of the programme of the gold conspirators, there was an advance to 6 ⅌ cent At the close there was a decline in the rate to 5 ⅌ cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 5@7 ⅌ cent. for prime grades.

The foreign advices were without special feature. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market at London is reported at 3 7-16 ⅌ cent., or 1-16 below the Bank rate. The market for Securities was quiet to-day, and closed without important change as follows: Consols for money, 92⅞@93; do. account, 93@93⅛; old 1865s, 107⅝@107¾; 1867s, 107½@107⅝; 10-40s, 103, and new 5s, 103⅛. Forereign exchange was unsettled and the nominal rates were lowered twice, the last time to $4 81 for bankers', 60 days' Sterling, and $4 85 for demand. Bills were slow of sale, and business was done as low as $4 79@$4 80 and $4 82½@$4 83½. The market is still influenced by the operations of the gold clique, the high loaning rates for gold checking the demand from all quarters. Gold declined in the early business from 115⅝ to 115⅜, followed by a recovery to 115½ at which figure most of the days business was done. Late in the afternoon the gold clique bid up the price to 116, having previously paved the way for this operation by industriously circulating rumors of an unfavorable character about the situation in London. These reports would appear to have been manufactured out of whole cloth, as the cable advices failed to afford them the slightest confirmation. On gold loans the rates paid for the use of cash gold ranged from 3-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ diem to 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. At the close loans were made free of interest.

In Government bonds the transactions were moderate in amount, and the market exhibited great firmness. The largest dealings were in 1865s new, which sold at 118¾@118⅞. Railroad bonds were firm, the Pacific issues leading in point of activity. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced to 90⅝ and continued in active demand for investment. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 97¼@97⅜, and Land Grants at 99⅝@100. Chicago and North-western Consolidated, gold, were firm at 83@83¼. C., C. and I. C. Firsts held at 56@55½, against 54¼ at the close on Saturday, and Seconds at 19. Toledo and Wabash Seconds fell to 59.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$651,578 44
Gold payments	135,351 82
Gold balance	50,214,328 81
Currency receipts	955,384 66
Currency payments	1,216,614 21
Currency balance	47,280,123 45
Customs	349,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	115	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup, 1867	119⅞	119¾
American Gold	115½	116
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 81@$4 81½	$4 80
New-York Central and Hudson	102¾	103
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	105¾
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅝
St. Paul Common	35⅝	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56½
Western Union	76½	77¼
Union Pacific	47¼	49¼
Lake Shore	73⅝	73½
Toledo and Wabash	14	13¾
North-western Common	45⅜	46
North-western Preferred	58¾	59
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	111⅜
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	114	114
Erie	27⅜	27
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	27⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	5½
Harlem	129⅞	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	102⅞	500
Erie	27½	27	3,900
Lake Shore	73⅞	73½	5,600
Wabash	14¼	13¾	2,100
North-western	46⅛	45½	20,400
North-western preferred	59	58⅞	600
Rock Island	106	105⅜	7,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35¾	1,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	56½	56¼	400
Del., Lack. & Western	111⅜	111⅜	300
Michigan Central	75	75	100
Union Pacific	49⅜	48½	70,600
C., C. & Indiana Central	5½	5⅜	1,500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¾	23½	2,300
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27⅛	10,500
Western Union	77½	76¾	41,600
Pacific Mail	39½	38⅝	22,100
Quicksilver	33	33	100
Canton	63	63	200
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	14¼	14¼	200
New-Jersey Southern	6	6	260
Mariposa	5½	5½	200
American Express	63½	63½	100
Total sales			192,760

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s.	119½	119¾	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118¾	119
6s, '81, r	120	120⅛	5-20s, '67, r	119⅜	119½
6s, '81, c	120¾	121	5-20s, '67, c	119¾	119⅞
5-20s, '62, r	117	118	5-20s, '68, r	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s, '62, c	117	118	5-20s, '68, c	119¾	120
5-20s, '64, r	117⅜	117¾	10-40s, r	114	114¼
5-20s, '64, c	117¾	117⅞	10-40s, c	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s, '65, r	118½	119	5s, '81, r	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s, '65, c	119¾	120	5s, '81, c	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118⅝	118⅞			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $39,000 for interest, and $75,800 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered

Gold cleared	$62,293,000
Gold balances	879,296
Currency balances	1,039,867

Clearing-house statement.

Currency exchanges	$80,374,652
Currency balances	3,892,533
Gold exchanges	5,727,902
Gold balances	580,185

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.... 37
Alabama 5s, '86.... 37
Alabama 8s, '86.... 44
Connecticut 6s.... 105
Georgia 6s.... 84
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 94½
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 89
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.... 84
Ill. 6s, coup., '79.... 101
Kentucky 6s.... 101
Louisiana 6s.... 30
La. 6s, new bonds.... 29
La. 6s, N. Float'g D. 29
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 29
La. 6s, Levee Bds.... 29
La. 8s, Levee Bds.... 29
La. 8s, L. Bds, of '75. 29
Michigan 6s, '78–'79. 103
Michigan 6s' '83.... 103
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 100⅝
F. Bds, due '94-'95.... 96½
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc. 97
Asylum or U., due '92. 95
H. & St. Jo., due '75. 100¼
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 100¼
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 95½
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 95½
N. Y. Reg. Bty L'n.. 107
N. Y. Cou. Bty L'n.. 107¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75. 110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77. 110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78. 110
N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91.... 114
N. Y. 5s, G. L. '75.... 110
N. Y. 5s, G. L. '76.... 110
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J. 52
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O. 52
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.... 37
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Apr. & Oct.... 37
N. C. S. T., class 1.... 3½
N. C. S. T., class 2.... 3½
N. C. S. T., class 3.... 3½
Ohio 6s, '75.... 101
Ohio 6s, '81.... 105
Ohio 6s, '86.... 106
Rhode Island 6s.... 105
South Carolina 6s.... 30½
S. Car. Fdg. Act, '66. 29
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 29
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 29
S. Car. 7s, '88.... 29
Tenn. 6s, old.... 64
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.. 47¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 64
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c. 47½
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 46½
Texas 10s, '76.... 93
Virginia 6s, old.... 33
Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 33
Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 33
Va. 6s, Consol. bs.... 59
Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 53⅞
Va. 6s, Consol. 2d s.. 35
Va. 6s, Def. bonds.... 9½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.... 107¾
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.. 47
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 42
Ches & Ohio ex. c.... 35
Chic. & Alt. S. F.... 101
Chic. & Alt. 1st.... 107
Chic. & Alt. income. 103½
Jol. & Chic. 1st.... 108
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.. 91
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 100½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st. 112½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s.. 103¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac.... 107½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.. 109¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st con. 105½
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.... 102
Cen. R. of N. J. con. c.. 108
Am. Dock & Imp. bds. 101½
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.. 107
M. & St. P. 5s, 7 3-10 P. D. 90
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.. 85½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 70
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.. 72
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.. 80¼
M. & St. P. 2d.... 81
Chic. & N. W. S. F.. 101
Chic. & N. W. Con. Bs.. 89⅞
Chic. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 83¼
Chic. & N. W. R. G. Bs. 82½
Galena & Chicago Ex. 105
Galena & Chicago 2d. 102¼
Peninsula 1st Conv'le. 91½
C., C. & Ind. 1st 7s S. F.. 107
Del., Lack. & W. 1st. 103⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 108⅞
D., L. & W. 7s Con.. 110⅞
Morris & Essex 1st.. 110½
Morris & Essex Con. 98
M. & Es. 7s of 1871.. 106
Erie 1st Extended.... 106
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.... 100
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.... 98
Long Dock Bonds.... 104
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, 1877.. 87
H. & St. Jo. Land Gr'ts. 106
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con'v. 82½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., 1875. 103
Dub. & Sioux City 1st.. 97
Ced. F'ls & Minn. 1st.. 82½
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st. 33½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d. 102½
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct. 107
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.. 105¾
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.. 103
C., P. & Ash. old bds. 102
C., P. & Ash. n. bds. 103
Det., M. & T. bonds. 99
Buff. & Erie n. bds.. 103½
Buff. & State Line 7s. 102½
Lake Shore Div. bds. 101½
Lake Shore C. C. 1st. 102
Lake Shore C. R. 1st. 99¾
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 99½
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 103⅜
M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F. 113
N. J. South. 1st 7s.... 25
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 103
N. Y. Central 6s, '83.. 99½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87.. 99⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscip. 95
N. Y. Central 7s, '76.. 101
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv. '76. 101
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R. 110⅞
Hud. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85. 107¼
Hud. R. 7s 3d, 1875.. 102
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup. 111
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.. 110½
North Missouri 1st... 85½
O. & M. Cons. S. F.. 98¾
Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 97
Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.. 80½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 97⅞
C. P., San Joaq. B'ch. 87
C. P. State Aid bds. 104½
Western Pacific bds. 88¾
Union Pacific 1st.... 97¼
Un. Pacific L. G. 7s. 99⅝
Union Pacific S. F.. 90½
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 89⅞
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 78½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 101¼
P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st. 109
P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d. 105
Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F. 104½
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 96
Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st.. 55
Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d.. 19
R., W. & Og. Con. 1st. 95½
St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 85
St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 35
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 104
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 76
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 62
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 50
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 81⅝
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 63½
Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 38
Han. & Naples 1st.... 47½
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78
Gt. Western 2d, '93. 56
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 56
Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 55
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 72
Pekin, L'n & D. 1st.. 55

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America.... 155
American Exchange. 117⅞
Butchers & Drovers. 132
Chatham.... 137
Chemical.... 160
City.... 300
Citizens'.... 125
Commerce.... 118¼
Corn Exchange.... 127
First National.... 200
Fourth National.... 98½
Fulton.... 163
Gallatin National.... 132
German American.. 86
Gold Exchange.... 115
Greenwich.... 210
Grocers'.... 101
Importers & Traders. 195
Irving.... 127
Manhattan.... 147
Marine.... 130
Market.... 121
Mechanics'.... 140½
Merchants.... 121¾
Merchants' Ex.... 101
Metropolitan.... 131
Nassau.... 108
New-York.... 129
N. Y. National Ex.. 95
New-York County.. 215
North America.... 98½
Park.... 140
People's.... 140
Republic.... 99
State of New-York.... 112

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	104¾	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	133½	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	57	57⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½	63¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19⅞	..
Northern Central Railroad	33¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¼	..

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has declared a dividend of *Two and one-half ⅌ cent.*, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.

The Real Estate Trust Company, of the City of New-York, offer to investors six ⅌ cent. thirty years' gold bonds, with coupons registered and unregistered, and both principal and interest payable in gold, in New-York or Amsterdam. The bonds are offered at par in currency, and accrued interest, at the company's office, No. 17 Nassau street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	64
Candles, pks.	150
Beeswax, pks.	1
Cotton, bales	3,479
Broom-corn, bales	50
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	250
Copper, bbls.	32
Dried-fruit, pks.	206
Eggs, bbls.	1,022
Flour, bbls.	11,541
Wheat, bushels	68,800
Corn, bushels	71,400
Oats, bushels	11,900
Malt, bushels	2,000
Grass-seed, bags	190
Flax-seed, bags	3
Beans, bbls.	427
Peas, bushels	3,400
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,000
Corn-meal, bags	647
Buckw't Flour, pks.	10
Hops, bales	12
Hides, No.	1,687
Hides, bales	114
Leather, sides	14,600
Lead, pigs	753
Resin, bbls.	1,177
Oil-cake, pks.	2,914
Pork, pks.	267
Beef, pks.	290
Cut-meats, pks.	1,751
Lard, pks.	445
Stearine, pks.	75
Butter, pks.	4,810
Cheese, pks.	1,584
Tallow, pks.	6
Lard-oil, bbls.	160
Dressed Hogs, No.	381
Pea-nuts, bags	381
Sugar, bbls.	564
Tea, half-chests	4
Tobacco, hhds.	258
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,674
Whisky, bbls.	609
Wool, bales	162
Syrup, bbls.	10
Skins, bales	12

CANDLES—A limited business has been reported in this line since our last, with Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Wholesale dealings have been on a very limited scale. Supplies have been moderate. Prices have been quoted steady. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton. Trade in the retail line has been fair at unchanged quotations.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, in all lines within our range as to prices. Holders apparently willing sellers at quotations. The stock of Rio and Santos here this evening in first hands is 100,447 bags; at Baltimore, 37,001 bags; at Richmond, 2,693 bags; at Savannah, 2,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 14,776 bags; and at Galveston, 9,500 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 19c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—The dealings for early delivery continue on a limited scale, and almost wholly on account of spinners and speculators, at essentially unaltered prices. Holders, as a rule, have not been offering stock with much urgency. Liverpool has been reported steady. The rise in gold tended to strengthen the views of sellers. Little demand has been noted from export buyers. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 806 bales, of which 379 bales were on Saturday evening, including 499 bales to spinners and 307 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderate, with prices quoted lower, in most instances fully ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. off Saturday's final rates, influenced mainly by the estimates of more liberal receipts at the ports, and rumors toward the close of private reports from Liverpool, of an easier market there. Sales were reported since our last of 12,000 bales, of which 900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 11,100 bales to-day, with 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options, closing at 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; April at 16 9-16c.; May at 16 15-16c.; June at 17¼c.@17 9-32c.; July at 17 17-32c.@17 9-16c.; August at 17 23-32c.@17¾c.; September at 17 3-16c.; October at 16 11-16c.; November at 16 7-16c., and December at 16 7-16c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,479 bales, of which 764 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 14,112 bales, against 13,565 bales same day last week: and thus far this week 21,575 bales, against 21,724 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,065,387 bales, against 3,256,462 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 3,186 bales; to the Continent, 6,536 bales. Stock in New-York, 191,282 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 740,118 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive, since our last, but steady on the basis of $2 35@$2 40, currency, for full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been generally rather firmer in their views as to values, and have been offering supplies with reserve, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted, particularly for low grade stock, mostly on export account. The buoyancy in the Wheat market tended to strengthen the confidence of sellers. The sales since our last have been 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 90, chiefly at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 15; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,200 bbls. shipping stock, part Minnesota product within our range....Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in moderately active request within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 290 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more demand within the range of $3 50@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 750 bbls., including 200 bbls. Brandywine....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling, in lots, at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been inactive since our last within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—A very brisk movement has been reported in Spring Wheat since our last, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, closing quite firmly. The inquiry has been mainly from export buyers, though partly on speculative account. Millers have been purchasing rather sparingly. The bulk of the business has been in No. 2 stock, chiefly in No. 2 Chicago and North-west, in store and afloat, mostly in store, with light dealings reported in stock to arrive from Buffalo. A fair trade has likewise been reported in No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and the better qualities of ungraded Spring, at the ruling figures. No. 1 Spring, especially of prime to choice quality, scarce, and held above the views of buyers, thus checking operations. Winter Wheat has also been more sought after, with prices favoring sellers, who have been offering the better grades of stock very sparingly. The rise in gold, and the easier range of ocean freights, tended to stimulate the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 235,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 15@$1 16 for very good to choice, in store, and $1 14@$1 14½, (for 80,000 bushels,) in store, late on Saturday; $1 15@$1 17½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15½@$1 16 for very good to prime, in store, and $1 17 for stock afloat, (the latter also for 18,000 bushels to arrive from Buffalo, which amount is included in our aggregate;) $1 17@$1 19½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, nearly all at $1 17 for stock in store; $1 09@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, poor to very choice car stock; $1 10@$1 14 for No. 3 Spring; $1 19@$1 23 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring, car stock, with $1 23 reported as bid, and up to $1 25 asked for strictly prime, full boat-loads, delivered; $1 28 for Amber State; $1 28@$1 29, nearly all at $1 28, for Amber Western, car lots; $1 23@$1 27 for about fair to strictly prime Red Western; and $1 28@$1 36 for poor to very choice White Western....New Corn has been quoted a shade higher, with a fairly active business reported for export and home use, closing, however, rather less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,500 bushels at 85c.@87c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 86c.@86½c. for good to prime, and 87c. for strictly choice, dry stock, afloat, and 85c.@85½c. for stock, in store, (including 30,000 bushels at 85c.;) 86½c.@87c. for new Yellow Western and Southern; 86c.@87c. for ordinary to choice new White do. and do....Old Corn, held above the views of buyers, and wholly nominal....Rye quiet, within the range of 90c.@95c....Barley dull at about old figures, 2,200 bushels four-rowed State sold at $1 10 per bushel....Barley Malt inactive at nominally unaltered rates....Canada Peas, very scarce and more request, on export account, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and no important dealing transpired; quoted at $1 10 per bushel, in bond....Oats have been held rather more firmly, on restricted offerings of the better qualities, and a moderate trade inquiry, with sales reported since our last of 37,500 bushels at 67c.@69¼c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 69c. for prime Chicago car stock, delivered; 68c.@70½c. for poor to choice White Western, mainly at 70c. for prime, afloat, and 68c.@69c. for Mixed State....Feed has been in good request and held with decided confidence; quoted at from $23@$31 for poor to very choice ⅌ ton....Business has been fairly active in Bale Hay at firm rates, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Rye Straw continues in fair demand within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,445,110 bushels Wheat, 2,392,439 bushels Corn, 65,933 bushels Rye, 230,857 bushels Barley, 161,094 bushels Malt, 819,914 bushels Oats, and 2,261 bushels Peas, showing an increase in the stock of Corn, Rye, Malt, and Peas, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,117,608 bushels, as against 6,200,321 bushels last Monday, and 2,938,086 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in store at this port:

	1875. March 15. Bushels.	1875. March 8. Bushels.	1874. March 16. Bushels.
Wheat	2,445,110	2,565,775	1,363,723
Corn	2,392,439	2,244,641	664,487
Oats	819,914	854,601	654,475
Barley	230,857	234,071	58,958
Rye	65,933	45,156	47,050
Peas	2,261	1,098	623
Malt	161,094	154,978	22,778
Grand total	6,117,608	6,200,320	2,812,094

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 200 bales Bags, to arrive, at 11¾c., time; 50 bales Borneo Cloth, at 12¼c., and 500 bales Domestic Cloth, at 12¼c.; market firm.

HARDWARE—Business in this line has been fairly active, as a rule, though not quite up to the expectations of dealers. Prices of most kinds of stock have been quoted steady.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; market otherwise quiet and unchanged.

HIDES—In moderate request, within the previous range; sales, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, and 6,600 Montevideo, (rumored) on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been scarce and wanted. Eastern have been quoted at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ thousand....Lime has been offered with reserve and has been in more request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 20@$1 25, and Lump at $1 65@$1 75; State, $1 25@$1 65 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 15@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.....The dealings in Lumber have been generally quite limited, yet values have been without important change; Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order, and $16@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $19@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Foreign product has been quoted quite firm on very moderate offerings and a fair inquiry, partly on refining account. Further additions to the available supply have been made of invoices of 349 hhds., 38 tcs. and 36 bbls. Barbados, and 131 hhds., 10 tcs., and 6 bbls. Cienfuegos, not yet reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been moderate at full rates. New-Orleans has been in reduced stock, and held with more firmness, particularly the finest grades, which have been exceptionally scarce. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@55c.; Barbados, new crop, 42c.@45c.; Demerara, 37½c.@50c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 38c.@45c.; do. Clayed, 37c.@41c.; do. Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been in good demand here, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in fair request on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds., and 34c.@35c. for bbls., for new product.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active at previous rates, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 05@$2 10; sales, 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $2 10; 250 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20@$2 35 ⅌ 280 ℔.....A light demand has been noted for Tar at $2 12½ for Washington, and for City Pitch at $2 25 ⅌ bbl., delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at about former figures; sales, 40 bbls. merchantable at 35½c., and 80 bbls. do., from wharf, at 36c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry prevails for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 7⅜c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 1,000 bbls....Refined has been inactive here at 15c.@15⅛c. for early delivery, and 15¼c.@15⅜c. for April. And at Philadelphia at 14¾c.@14⅞c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.@21½c....City Naphtha at 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly stronger as to price, on reduced offerings, checking business though a fairly active demand has been noted. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 25, quoted at the close at $20 25@$20 40; 100 bbls., in small lots, at $20 37½@$20 50; 100 bbls. Prime Mess, in lots, at $18 50@$19; 70 bbls. Family Pork at $19 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March options, at $20 25; 2,750 bbls., May, at $20@$20 45, closing weak at $20 40....Dressed Hogs in request at 9⅜c.@9½c. for City and 8⅜c.@8⅞c. for Western....Cut-meats have been quoted strong in price on comparatively limited offerings and a fair demand, with sales reported of 20,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, part 12 ℔. averages, at 10⅛c.; 75 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10½c.; 100 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 2,500 Pickled Hams at 11c.@11¼c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; and Smoked Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 150 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8c.; 200 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11½c. for choice, with Western Dry-salted Shoulders quoted at 11c.@11⅛c. ⅌ ℔.....Bacon very scarce, and again advanced in price, on, however, restricted dealings; sales include 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c., with Western do. quoted at 11c.; 120 bxs. Western Short Clear, from dock, at 11½c.—quoted at the close at 11½c.@12c.; with Western Long and Short Clear at 11¼c....Lard has been again quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, on a very good demand, but closing tamely and rather easier in price, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 1,200 tcs. Western Steam at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., including 900 tcs. for export at the latter rate, closing at 14 3-16c. for prime; 100 tcs. Kettle at 14½c.; 140 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14c.; with Refined, for the Continent, quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., March options, at 14⅛@14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.; 1,250 tcs., April, at 14¼c., closing weak at 14 3-16c.; and 500 tcs., May, at 14½c., with June quoted at 14 7-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. at $13 75....Beef has been moderately sought after at former figures. Sales, 130 bbls. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $29@$30 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in less demand at $19@$22 for good to choice. Sales, 70 bbls.....Butter has been inactive, in most lines, with prices steadily favoring purchasers, as a rule. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 18c.@30c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 30c.@35c. for choice to very fancy do.; 14c.@24c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@23c. for rolls....Cheese has been moderately sought after, with State factory quoted steady at 13c.@17c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.....Eggs have been in less urgent request within the range of from 30c.@32c. for very good to choice Fresh. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@26c. ⅌ dozen.

SOAP—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for job lots of stock at steady rates. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally in limited demand on the basis of our quotations; Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 38c.@41c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand and quoted weaker in price, in some instances ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. off previous quotations, but this not general. Sales have been reported to-day of 460 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; and on Saturday evening 424 hhds. Refining do. at 7 7-16c.@7⅝c. for inferior to low fair. We quote fair Refining (nominally) weak at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, with Crushed quoted at at 10⅝c., Powdered at 10½c., Granulated at 10⅜c., A's at 9½c.@9⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in rather more request and quoted steady; Western quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been moderately inquired for, and held more firmly, with Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $55@$65 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in demand, with sales reported of equal to 120,000 ℔. fair to prime at 8¼c.@8½c....Of Stearine sales have been made of 150 tcs. choice Western at 14½c., and 400 tcs. do., April delivery, at 14½c., with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Very dull at previous nominal quotations; 400 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Arctic quoted at $1 05@$1 10, gold; South Sea, 95c.@$1, gold, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., including 100 bbls. at $1 14, and 150 bbls. at $1 14½ ⅌ gallon, showing an improvement.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active movement has been reported in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain engagements, at, however, rather easier rates. There has been less animation in the chartering line, with rates quoted somewhat irregular. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been less sought after. More inquiry has been noted for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory to ship-owners, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. Tonnage for the Lumber and West India Sugar trades has been in demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 to 1,500 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ ℔., (represented as having been taken some days since, but not previously made public,) and, by steam, equal to 40,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d., including 8,000 bushels Corn (or as much within the limits of a boat-load as required by the vessel) at 6d. for prompt shipment, 24,000 bushels Grain (a three-boat-load bin) at 6d.@6½d., and 8,000 bushels do. at 6½d. ⅌ standard bushel; 850 pks. Provisions, mainly at 30s.; 150 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 2,500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted nominally at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl; also, a British ship, 1,176 tons, placed on the berth, (a few days ago,) hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, (rumored as having been taken some days since, for steamer yet to arrive,) on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, and a gratuity....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; two barks, (to arrive,) with 4,500 and 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported without reliable particulars, with market rates quoted there nominally at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; and a ship, with a full cargo of Oil Cake, reported from New-Orleans, on private terms....For Seville, a Spanish brig, 148 tons, hence, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 25½c. ⅌ case....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, on private terms, quoted at ⅞c. ⅌ ℔.....For Antwerp, by steam, equal to 72,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 8d. ⅌ bushel; and 1,500 wet-salted Hides at 40s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,043 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (with option of Bremen,) reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 30s. ⅌ ton....For the Baltic direct, a German bark, 327 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 bbls. Starch at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Trieste, by sail, 2,100 bbls. Resin at 92½c. ⅌ 280 ℔.....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 347 tons, at $5 50 for Sugar....For Sagua, a British bark, 518 tons, (now at Boston,) out in ballast, and back north of Hatteras, on the basis of $5 50 for Sugar; and another, 415 tons, (now at Philadelphia), same voyage and terms....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Beaufort, reported at $6 50....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7 50....For a port in Maine, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Molasses, from the north side of Cuba, reported at $3....For Keyport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $6 50.

THE STATE CANALS.

THE REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE—IT WILL BE SPEEDILY PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, from the Committee on Canal Legislation, sought to have the rules suspended to permit him to present the committee's report. He urged the necessity of haste, as the question of canals was to come before the Legislature for action this week, and it was advisable to have the report before that body previous to their action. It was found that the by-laws contained no provision for a compliance with Mr. Ruggles' request, but the assembled members unofficially sanctioned the immediate transmission of the report, or such portion of it as is ready, to Albany. The report is a very long one. It gives a complete history of the canals of the State for the past forty years, together with their cost, yearly repairs, and present condition, and embodies an argument on the necessity of obtaining the full legal depth of water. The body of the report is yet in the hands of the printer. Its conclusion, which is as follows, was sent to the Legislature last evening:

> In addition to these unchecked, enormous and irresponsible outlays of the money of the State, yielding results so inadequate in remedying the vital evil which it has so long suffered for want of a regular and unobstructed channel of the proper legal depth, and needed for circulating the very life-blood of our great artery of commerce, millions more have been expended, under the indefinite and elastic head, so liable to abuse, of "Extraordinary Repairs."
>
> The present Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, while they have no wish or disposition to undervalue the personal intelligence or fidelity of many, if not most, of the public officers now managing the canals, must be permitted to say that the commercial classes of our great Metropolis cannot, and will not, be satisfied with any general official assurance that the navigation of the canals during the past year, with the comparatively shallow water to which it has been limited, has been free from interruption.
>
> What commerce now wants, and must have, is the full seven feet—the "honest seven feet"—so clearly and ably urged in the annual message of Gov. Tilden. What commerce does not want, and will no longer quietly endure, is the melancholy and daily spectacle of our enormous canal fleets, measured by acres and by miles, with enlarged boats, numbered by thousands, each having nearly double the capacity of the ocean vessel which first discovered America, "dragging along," in the descriptive and well chosen words of the Governor, "over the skim of water, where there should be a body of water, larger and deeper even than was intended in the original project."
>
> In behalf of the committee, respectfully submitted.
>
> SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Chairman.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

John Kuppel, of No. 237 East Fifth street, was brought before Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with keeping a lottery shop at the above number. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Thomas Hoey and John Quinn, both residing at No. 58 Henry street, quarreled on Sunday night, and the trouble was brought to an end by Quinn stabbing Hoey slightly in the left breast. Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday held Quinn in $500 bail for trial.

James Burke wound up a political argument by biting off the ear of his opponent, James McLaughlin, and was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for mayhem. From this judgment an appeal was taken, and argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The appeal is taken on the ground that biting off an ear is not mayhem, either at common law, or by virtue of any statute. Decision has been reserved by the court.

Early on Sunday morning, the liquor store of Henry Thompson, No. 203 South Fifth avenue, was broken into, and cigars and liquors valued at $30 carried away. The same night officer Mulligan, of the Eighth Precinct arrested William Gibbons and Patrick Johnson, alias "Donnell," with some of the stolen property in their possession. Both the prisoners were taken before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail, each, for trial.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up William Hanford, a notorious sneak-thief, who was charged with stealing a pistol and ring, valued at $40, the property of Prof. DeWitt Beardsley, on the 15th of February. There were two other indictments against Hanford for offenses of a similar character. On the 13th of February the thief had hired a room from Mrs. Garret M. Chute, of No. 218 West Eighty-third street, under the name of Charles May, and after a stay of three hours, disappeared with a ring and $7 in money, the property of Miss Jennie Eastun. Hanford pleaded guilty to one of the indictments and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to seven years in State Prison.

THE SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.

In reference to the affidavit made by Daniel Haury, the convicted express robber, charging his accomplice, John Sweeney, with having poisoned a young girl named Sarah King, whom he had seduced and persuaded to live with him at No. 22 Bleecker street, Coroner Woltman made an investigation yesterday. By consultation with Dr. Glass, at Bellevue Hospital, and by a post-mortem examination made by Prof. Janeway, no indications of poisoning could be discovered. The case is now referred by the Coroner to District Attorney Phelps. It is understood in the District Attorney's office that Haury made the affidavit to revenge himself on Sweeney, who had turned State's evidence in the case of the Adams Express Company.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LUCREZIA BORGIA—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—LADIES' FAIR—For the benefit of the Children's Aid Society.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Senator MORTON will close the debate on the admission of PINCHBACK to-day, and it is expected that a vote will be reached before adjournment. The vote is certain to be close, the opponents of PINCHBACK claiming a majority of not more than two. It is expected that the four new Republican Senators from the North-west will vote against the admission of PINCHBACK; that Gen. BURNSIDE will vote in its favor, while the position of Mr. DAWES remains doubtful. A vote in favor of the admission of PINCHBACK would, to a certain extent, be an indirect admission on the part of the Senate of the legality of Gov. KELLOGG's election. As the majority either way will be small, the direct indorsement of KELLOGG is not likely to be attempted at this session. His friends will probably be content with his partial recognition as rightful Governor of Louisiana which would be obtained by PINCHBACK's admission. In the event of PINCHBACK's exclusion, there would be no hope whatever of getting KELLOGG indorsed by the Senate.

The diplomatic correspondence in regard to the indemnity due by Spain on account of the American citizens forming part of the passengers and crew of the *Virginius*, is published to-day. The negotiations appear to have been conducted with the best possible temper on both sides, and Mr. FISH directs attention to the marked contrast between Señor ULLOA's letters and some of the papers which have in the past emanated from the officials of Spain. This, however, does not prevent our Secretary of State from taking very decided exception to the terms in which the then head of the Spanish Foreign Office attempted to justify the execution at Santiago de Cuba. Mr. FISH very properly remarks that "had Spain joined the civilized world in a denunciation of these executions, and had she long since visited prompt and effective punishment on the guilty parties, the moral support she would have gained thereby would have largely exceeded any corresponding detriment." The upshot of the whole matter is, that Spain has agreed to pay eighty thousand dollars in full satisfaction of all claims against her, that this sum is to be paid over to the Government of the United States, to be distributed according to the President's discretion, and that there is to be no accounting to Spain on our part, such as Great Britian has engaged to make, of the way in which the money is expended.

New-York Democrats in the Legislature appear to have a very decided leaning in favor of auditing City claims at Albany. Bills have already been introduced for the benefit of Ring contractors, Ring Police Justices, and Ring advertising organs, who have failed to establish their claims either to the satisfaction of the courts or the Controller. Another bill was introduced last night by T. C. CAMPBELL, of New-York, which seems designed to legalize certain swindling claims for the rent of armories. These have been resisted in the courts with almost uniform success, and the bill, in providing a commission for the audit of claims whose legal validity is in course of being very rapidly disposed of, is simply an attempt to rob the City Treasury under legislative sanction. That fact is not likely to prevent its passage in the Assembly, but it may safely be expected to ruin its prospects of passing the Senate.

St. Patrick's Day will again be upon us to-morrow, with all the intolerable detention of traffic during the busiest hours of the day which its celebration entails. A correspondent in our columns to-day expresses the hope that the Police Commissioners will, this year, show a little spirit and independence, and prohibit the procession from going below Canal street. As will be seen from the line of route, which we publish in another column, the Police Commissioners have not done anything of the kind. The procession will, as usual, be reviewed by the Mayor at the City Hall, and will for an hour or two take entire possession of Broadway between that point and Union square. This may be a slight inconvenience to business men, as well as to the community at large. It may even cost a few thousand dollars in loss of time and delay of traffic. But, on the whole, we ought to be thankful that the managers of the procession did not see fit to order that the parade should be continued to the Battery, and should return to the City Hall by way of West and Chambers streets. It is extremely doubtful whether any of our local authorities would have had courage enough to seriously oppose such an arrangement.

By a vote of 418 to 180 the Duke D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER has been elected President of the Assembly in place of M. BUFFET, who assumes the chief place in the new Cabinet. It is three years ago since the Duke came to the front in French politics. The occasion was the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the causes of the thorough collapse of the military system of France on the outbreak of the war of 1870. The Duke was Chairman of that committee, and made a speech exposing with equal fullness and justice the swindling practices which pervaded the whole system of imperial administration, and which resulted in sending regiments to the field with saw-dust-filled cartridges, with a totally inadequate commissariat, and with an equipment generally which existed mainly on paper. The speech was considered so fatal a blow to Bonapartism that it was ordered to be printed, with the view of affixing it in some prominent place in every commune in France. It was supposed that imperialist intrigues were the cause of keeping the Duke out of the Ministry of the Interior, to which he was recently nominated. His election as President of the Assembly was probably resisted only by the Bonapartists and the factions of the extreme Right.

The Pope has not only given the United States a Cardinal; he has also created four new American dioceses, besides raising Philadelphia, Boston, and Milwaukee to the rank of metropolitan sees. Now that the Vatican has become awake to the fact that the great future of the Romish faith is to be looked for on this continent, who knows but he may yet heed the invitation of the New-York *Herald*, and select New-York, in preference to either Malta or Avignon, as his place of refuge after Rome has become intolerable? Familiarity with the surroundings of the Papal Court might, indeed, somewhat check the liberal flow of Peter's Pence which has been long maintained from this country to Rome. On the whole, the Pope will probably be meanwhile content with increasing the dignity and enlarging the numbers of the American episcopate.

A LESSON IN STATE GOVERNMENT.

There are some who incline to believe that our State Governments, especially in the South, are so far revolutionized and confused as to be no longer fit for the protection of the rights heretofore intrusted to them. This feeling was at the bottom of all the honest support given to the Force Bill in the recent session of Congress. Many Republicans, valuing general justice and the protection of life and liberty above all other things, rushed to the conclusion that if the State Governments would not or could not secure these, the Federal Government must step in, bar out the State Governments from all interference by means of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and proceed by Federal agencies to make up for the shortcomings of the States. This feeling has its counterpart among the Democrats. The cry of that party against centralization is a very empty one. Many Democrats, especially in the South, are expecting from the Federal Government, if it changes hands, the advantages for which they ought, under the Constitution, to rely solely on the State Governments. They declare that, with the introduction of an ignorant mass of negroes to the suffrage, without knowledge and without fixed principle, it is impossible to obtain honesty and justice in the administration of affairs in the South. And there is little doubt that the Federal Administration to-day would be sustained by the Southern Democracy in going great lengths toward interference with the States, if its purposes were approved.

A glance at the recent history of one of the most remarkable of the Southern States will show that the modern want of reliance on the States is not justified, and that there is in the public opinion of a State, acting through the constitutional agencies of the State, a vigor and vitality sufficient to acquire many substantial results. South Carolina has suffered as badly as any State possibly could from the operation of the Reconstruction laws. It has a majority of blacks among its voters, and there was, immediately after the war, an intense and obstinate clannishness in this race, which made all hope of wresting the Government from their hands by ordinary means, when once they had seized upon it, apparently vain. It was, we have no doubt, this view of the case which produced among respectable men in South Carolina that remarkable tolerance of the Kuklux outrages which was shown to exist four years ago. There was a feeling, not very well defined, but exceedingly strong, that since persuasion was to all appearances of no avail, there was not much harm in intimidation. But this reasoning was promptly and justly met by the Federal Government by the repression of the Kuklux; and the whites of South Carolina, finding themselves compelled to live with the blacks, and to prevent misgovernment by peaceable means if at all, set themselves to that task. The result was in the course of a couple of years the formation of a powerful Reform Party, which last Fall, while it did not succeed in electing its candidates, compelled the dominant party to put forward men little, if any, inferior to the Reform candidates themselves. In other words, a steady, patient, active, and intelligent use of the forces which are legitimate under a free Government, achieved a substantial improvement.

And the process is still going on. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, who was elected on the Republican ticket under the strongest pledges of fidelity to the cause of reform, has so conducted himself as to win the approval and support of the leaders of the Reform Party. Associated with him in his efforts to secure an honest Government is Mr. CARDOZA—also a Republican—holding the important position of State Treasurer. Mr. CARDOZA has lately been attacked by a party of Republicans in the Legislature, who are seeking to displace him. They charge him with disregard of law, though we do not understand that they allege that the State has suffered any loss by the acts imputed to him, or that he has himself gained anything by them. Whatever may be the merits of the matter, the point we wish to call attention to is that Mr. CARDOZA is defended by the Charleston *News and Courier*, the leading Conservative paper of the State, and that this journal also supports Gov. CHAMBERLAIN with the utmost cordiality. It expresses the opinion that in this course it will be sustained by the Conservatives in the Legislature and throughout the State. This incident throws a great deal of light on the changes that have taken place in South Carolina. It reveals a practical coalition of the best men of both parties when the issue is one of honest *versus* dishonest Government. And when this is possible in South Carolina, does it not argue a conservative and corrective force in the public opinion of every State, which can hardly be overrated?

THE REAL OWNERS OF THE STREETS.

The recent legal proceedings in regard to the use of the snow-plow and sweeper by the street railway companies, have not received all the attention which their importance demands. The question is still pending; being at this time in the form of a motion for an injunction against the Mayor and the Police, to prevent them from throwing the snow on the tracks of the Christopher and Tenth Street Company. This was argued on Saturday, as was reported in the TIMES, and the occasion was one of very considerable interest to those numerous citizens of New-York who happen to be in the insignificant position of mere householders and foot-passengers. If people have a master, it is well that they should know who he is, and what are his powers; how much he has a right to exact, and what rights they have against him—for even slaves had certain rights at law. And it appears to be pretty clear, if the position taken by the counsel for the company on this occasion and previously should be sustained by the court, that the railway companies are the masters of the streets of New-York—the absolute masters, the tyrants—having the right to do anything in those streets for the profitable conduct of their business. The rights of the public in general and of householders in particular, will be entirely subservient to the convenience and the profitable use of the franchise granted by the Legislature to the companies. This will be rather unpleasant news to many worthy and respectable people who have no share in those inviolable franchises, and who merely pay taxes and hope to enjoy their homes and walk the streets in tolerable comfort; but as it is only the simple truth, it should be told and clearly understood.

The Judge, sitting in chambers on this occasion, accepted the decision of Judge ROBINSON, of the Court of Common Pleas, which was, as our readers may remember, that as the Legislature had given this franchise to the company, it carried with it all the rights necessary to its full enjoyment; and that as the Legislature had the right to shut up any street in any city in the State, it might delegate that right to any railway company. The question argued was simply a legal one: had the Police the right, or was it their duty, to throw the snow upon the tracks at all? In arguing this question the counsel for the company did not mince matters in the least. Fortified by the decision of Judge ROBINSON, he did not shrink from exhibiting his clients in their least attractive light. He took the position that as everything necessary to their enjoyment of their franchise went with the franchise, if that "enjoyment" required that *the streets should be closed to all other traffic, they must be closed.* He further argued, from the same premises, that the right of the companies in the street was paramount to all other rights; and he did not stop even here, for he claimed that when the railroad companies required the streets, *the citizens had no right to occupy them.* Now, this may be law; it may be that the Legislature, in granting charters to certain companies, meant to make the railway companies the absolute masters of New-York streets. This is a question for the courts to consider, and it is high time that the question should be decided.

There is no hope, or but little, of successful resistance to these claims of absolute supremacy. The Judge on this occasion, in response to the assertion that their charters gave the companies very large powers, said that he thought the Legislature had given them all the powers the people once possessed. Did his Honor mean to be "sarcastical"? He was so, for nothing could be sharper than this simple statement of a bald fact. And yet there was a rueful touch of humor in the Corporation Counsel's rejoinder to the assertion that the right of the companies was paramount to the ordinary use of the street, that he thought the citizens might use the streets when the cars were half a mile off. But the worst of this business is that this mock humility expresses the actual relations of the whole people of the City of New-York to each one of these monopolies. There is not a street in New-York that is not traversed or crossed by the rails of one or more of these companies; and the right, which they now claim, to "enjoy" their franchise at whatever cost or suffering to those who are merely citizens of New-York, gives them the right to stop the entire traffic of all the streets, their use by foot-passengers as well as by other vehicles than those of the company, and to interfere with the comfort and destroy the property of mere tax-paying householders at their pleasure. Again we say that if these rights have actually been granted by the Legislature, it is well that it should be clearly known. Then we shall understand that our right to enjoy our homes and walk our streets is subject to the superior right of the railway companies to "enjoy their franchise" at the least cost and inconvenence to themselves." If we bear that, we shall bear anything.

LITERATURE AS A "PROFESSION."

Nothing is easier, in the estimation of many people, than to make a book or to write successfully for the press. Impecunious people, and people who have failed at everything else, are especially convinced of their fitness for a "literary life." As soon as a woman is divorced from her husband, it suddenly dawns upon her that she has great literary ability. She argues herself into the belief that literature is an exceedingly profitable field, and forthwith she writes a novel founded on her own experiences; or, if more sentimental, she puts her sorrows into sonnets, and sends them to the magazines. Men whose successes in life have not met their anticipations are also very prone to think that their failures are due to an excess of the literary faculty, and they, too, fall back upon the pen. We receive dozens of letters every week from persons who are anxious to write for a newspaper, although many of them admit that they have no experience whatever to qualify them for the post they are anxious to obtain.

If it were possible to see, in one comprehensive view, all the people who dabble in what for want of a better word we must call literature, there would be brought into the prospect a very motley crowd. There would be persons of all kinds, representing in their original callings every possible occupation—and in their lives every degree of failure. There would be scholars of the highest order, and many more whose ignorance is only equaled by their pretensions. The number who have voluntarily and by choice made pen-work their profession would be found to be comparatively small—and it is only they who would rightly measure their prospects. All the rest, and especially the most recent recruits, would be found to be building castles in the air; looking to the fortune that they think is sure to be theirs, sooner or later, whenever their transcendent ability shall have come to be acknowledged by the public. They never doubt that that time will come, for nothing is more evident to them than that they are fully equal, in the particular branch to which they have devoted themselves, to the brightest lights of the literary world. If deficient for the time in worldly means, they are amply compensated by a supply of the most extravagant hopes.

Such people are encouraged in their delusion—for delusion it is—by the statements that are published from time to time of the salaries of prominent journalists, and the profits of popular authors. Such a statement appeared a short time ago in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and it was well calculated to raise the aspirations of all who have implicit faith in the superiority of their own pens. It was quoted largely; but with it the other side of the picture was not given. The fates or sufferings of such men as CERVANTES, OTWAY, JOHNSON, GOLDSMITH, BUTLER, CAMPBELL, DRYDEN, and others are readily forgotten. They are buried in the past; and yet, if we mistake not, there are many able men of letters at the present day who have fully experienced all the privations which they had to bear. It may be answered that when those men lived, literature was less appreciated, and the profits smaller. That is true; but the laborers were fewer too. A literary life lately closed has shown how little may still be the reward of hard and honest work. In the library of the British Museum there are, we believe, more than 140 volumes to which the name of JOHN TIMBS is prefixed as author, independently of his editorial labors. Mr. TIMBS produced, during a long life of seventy-four years, some of the most valuable books of reference which have appeared. He was not a man who had drifted into authorship. He began his career as Secretary to SIR R. PHILLIPS, the publisher, and he made literature his profession. He was a man of untiring industry and very varied attainments, and he was endowed with a vast store of information upon men and things, as well as upon books. He had all the accomplishments necessary to a perfect master of the pen according to modern requirements. He not only understood the public wants, but he knew how to satisfy them. Few men have worked harder than he, or more conscientiously, and very few have done more to bring, by their own unaided hands, more knowledge to the ready access of the public.

But JOHN TIMBS died poor—so poor that for some time before his death he was mainly dependent upon the generosity of friends for his support. A small pension was otherwise his only maintenance, and but for the kindness of Messrs. BENTLEY & SON, his former publishers, he might have shared a fate in this current year no better than some of the prominent authors of past centuries. Mr. CARLYLE has said that literature as a trade is neither safe nor advisable, and we do not think it often proves much better when taken as a last resource. THACKERAY pronounced it one of the greatest evils to be born with a literary taste. CHARLES LAMB declared that anything is better than to become a slave to the booksellers and to the reading public, and even in the *Arabian Nights* literary labors are pronounced worthless if intended as a means to buy bread. Miss MITFORD wrote for "hard money," but avowed that she would rather scrub floors than suffer its penalties. WASHINGTON IRVING, in a letter to a nephew, hoped that he was looking forward to something better than literature to found a reputation on. SOUTHEY said that the greatest mistake in life a man could commit was to follow literature for a livelihood. Within a comparatively recent period, DOUGLAS JERROLD, SHIRLEY BROOKS, MARK LEMON, D. MORIER EVANS, and scores of others less generally known, have died almost in actual poverty. And yet they worked hard all their lives. And, if we thought it would be of much avail in deterring intending scribblers from the course they have chosen, we could multiply the lessons which these instances convey. The ranks of indifferent writers are full to repletion, and many people suffer annoyances in consequence. If all such writers could be convinced that their efforts cannot lead to the goal their imaginations foreshadow, they might possibly be diverted into some more useful path. But this is almost hopeless while their persistence depends, as it generally does, upon a too exalted notion of their own powers.

A RUINOUS STRIKE.

Much significance has been attached to the Fall River strike in consequence of the general effect which it has had, or must have, on the great interest of cotton mills. A very clear statement of the difficulties has been made by a correspondent of THE TIMES. It is only necessary to review hastily the main features of the case. These are somewhat peculiar. The Fall River mills are chiefly devoted to the manufacture of printed cottons. They employ about fifteen thousand people. Any question of pay, therefore, assumes large proportions, however insignificant the amount involved may appear. But the influence of an important issue between employers and weavers in Fall River is not limited to the narrow boundaries of that city, nor to the communities immediately affected by the fluctuations of the industry of those mills. For various reasons this strike has been felt in every town and city in which cotton-printing and cotton-spinning are prominent business interests. In this way a productive industry which employs 150,000 operatives and $150,000,000 of capital has been shaken by a simple combination of men and women in Fall River. The wages of these work people were reduced ten per cent. during the panic of 1873. To this the employes offered no objection; there was no help for it, and it was thought that the interests of both employers and employed were well bound together by this harmonious agreement. As everybody knows, there was not that immediate revival of business during the Summer following the panic which we had the right to expect. Markets were flat, trade dull, and every man practiced retrenchment. The factories were crammed with goods that did not sell, and the supply steadily rose over the demand. Another reduction of ten per cent. was proposed to be made on mill wages. This or further suspension was necessary. Ultimately a reduction of running time was made, and on the 1st October the mills were reduced to forty hours per week. This was accepted by the laborers without complaint. Meantime the mills of other cities and villages, for commercial reasons, began to turn out printed goods instead of plain goods, thus competing directly with the Fall River factories. The managers of these latter mills, Jan. 1, went back to running on full time, but put down their rate of wages ten per cent., making a total reduction of twenty per cent. since 1873. The strike then began, and has continued ever since.

It is impossible not to sympathize to some extent with these unfortunate work-people. Before any fall in the rate of wages, they received from $9 to $12 per week, which, in a city where living is not very cheap, is not a great income. The reduction made during the panic was considered better than a stoppage of the mills. And when the partial suspension came it was accepted as inevitable. But when it was proposed to resume full work with a second reduction of wages, the patience of the laborers gave way altogether. Full time could not compensate for twenty per cent. reduction of wages. Yet, what could they do? Here were fifteen thousand people dependent on their daily labor, with no means of getting work elsewhere, and with no reserves of their own to draw from while idle. They struck in sections. That is to say, they drew out of some of the mills enough hands to cripple such concerns, and these people were maintained by those who still kept at work in mills where a strike was not ordered. In this way some of the corporations were made to support, through their operatives, the strikers from other mills. This is ingenious, but it is also ruinous. The mills now idle, pay, when running, ninety thousand dollars per month to their operatives. For the time being, that large sum is kept out of circulation. On the other hand, the people who are at work are compelled to divide their wages with the strikers; and from the Weavers' Association, week before last, was drawn the large sum of $6,122 to pay off those who had been taken from their work by order of that organization. Of course, there are hundreds who have no dividends paid them. They must subsist as best they can; and it ought to be said, to the credit of New-England work-people, that they have been helped by sympathizing friends in other places. But, in face of all other facts, it must be seen that the terms offered by the mill-owners are the best that can be expected. They offer a compromise which leaves the rate of wages between the first and second reductions, and it is intimated that the old rate—that of 1874—will be restored on the 1st of April. This would be a satisfactory adjustment of a long and exhaustive contest. If it is not the best the mill-owners can afford to do, it is certainly the best the operatives can now secure.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A few hours before the last Congress went out of existence, the Eads Jetty bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River was tacked on to the general bill appropriating moneys for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and with it became a law. There seems to be no doubt that Congress, in taking this very hasty action upon a most important matter, was actuated by the best of motives. It is conceded on all sides that the work of removing the bar which obstructs the mouth of the Mississippi should be undertaken by the National Government, and it was generally believed in Washington—for what reason we are unable to state—that the jetty plan would most effectually furnish the necessary relief. There is some ground for the belief that this was a mistake, but at this time we will not enter into a detailed discussion of the question. Of the present condition of the mouth of the Mississippi but little is known to those not directly interested. In brief, it may be stated that at the point where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico a bar has been formed. No vessel drawing more than twenty feet of water can pass over this. The obstruction is caused by the sediment which is brought down by the river, and, coming in contact with the still salt waters of the Gulf, falls to the bottom. Accumulating gradually, this sediment of soft mud forms a bank, and from this the so-called bar spreads out in the shape of a fan, varying in direction as the current of the river changes.

Through this bank there are various outlets, but only the Pass-à-l'Outre and the South-west Pass are used by vessels. Were no artificial means employed to deepen these channels, the bar would rise to within fourteen feet of the surface. To remove the obstructions and keep the Passes free from mud banks, has long been the aim of many prominent engineers. At present the work of keeping the Passes open is being done under the supervision of United States Army officers. The process employed is a somewhat novel one. Two powerful dredge-boats, constructed with a large propeller wheel at each end, are kept constantly at the mouth of the river. The wheel at the bow of the boat is so constructed that it sinks into the soft mud of the river bottom and in revolving stirs up the sediment that has accumulated; at the same time the stern wheel drives the boat slowly forward, and in this way the channel is kept open and a depth of from eighteen to twenty feet of water obtained. This plan, although it affords some relief, is a very expensive one, and results in no lasting good.

Capt. J. B. EADS, of St. Louis, who has by the recent act of Congress been intrusted with the work of making, from the river to the Gulf, a permanent passage which shall accommodate all classes of vessels, is best known as the builder of the great St. Louis Bridge. The jetty plan, advocated by this gentleman, recommended by a board of engineers appointed to inquire into the subject, and adopted by Congress, is a proposition to confine one of the passes or mouths of the river between parallel dikes or banks of stone, wood, and cement—"brush, fascine, and stone" are the words used in the report. This dike or wall is to extend to the outer edge of the bar. Capt. EADS and other engineers believe that by confining the water in a narrow channel, instead of allowing it to spread out and flow through its natural outlets, the mud bed of the river will be worn away and the desired depth obtained. For this improvement EADS selected the South-west Pass, which is by far the best; but the Board of Engineers recommended the South Pass, and in conformity with their report the bill passed by Congress stipulates that the jetties be constructed in the latter outlet. At present there is only seven feet of water over the bar of the South Pass. Consequently it is not in use. The clause in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill which refers to the jetty scheme provides that EADS shall receive $100,000 a year, for twenty years, or as long as the channel of the South Pass shall be thirty feet deep and 350 feet in width. The Board of Government Engineers report that the necessary jetties cannot be built for less than seven or eight million dollars. Other engineers are of the opinion that the work will cost the Government not less than ten million dollars, and that it will never be productive of the desired results.

Many forcible objections are made to the scheme. It is argued that upon the soft and unstable mud bottom of the river, where bars are constantly forming and re-forming, it will be impossible to obtain the necessary foundation for such massive structures as the jetties must necessarily be. The dikes must be carried for some distance into the Gulf, or they will have no effect upon the bar. This is generally conceded. Erected as they must be upon unsubstantial abutments, we cannot see any reason to believe that they will be able to withstand the terrible gales with which the delta is so often visited. What are known on the Mississippi as "mud lumps" will also occasion serious trouble. They often rise from the bed of the river near the Passes, and old boatmen know that no ordinary structure can resist their force. Then, too, after the dikes have been completed, and the process of erosion is going on, if the current is strong enough to dig a canal thirty feet deep, will it not also undermine the walls that confine it? The Mississippi River has already accomplished many astounding feats; broken down huge levees of the most approved pattern and best workmanship, made for itself new passages, and filled up old ones; and should Capt. EADS' jetties of "brush, fascines, and stone" be built as proposed, we should confidently expect to hear that the Mississippi had forced its way through them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is hardly a decent citizen in this City but looks with horror on the celebration of St. Patrick's Day by the long and intolerable procession that fills the most public thoroughfares, and drives carts and carriages and omnibuses out of their regular line of travel and labor. This celebration is now approaching, and let us hope, for the sake of the public, that the Police Commissioners will show a little spirit and independence on the occasion, and prohibit the procession from going below Canal street, confining it chiefly to one west side avenue and the Bowery, and the streets "that there adjacent be." Must New-York be turned topsy-turvy that this procession may have "room and verge enough?" Would it not be a good thing if all processions were limited to Fifth avenue above Fifty-ninth street, and Eighth avenue and the Boulevards? They might then have a jolly time, and disturb very few?
L.

A SUGGESTION TO TENANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Tenant" puts his case very strongly that landlords should rebate from fifteen to twenty per cent. of rentals, because other values have decreased. His reasoning is upon a false basis, for the values of real estate have not in one sense altered to the degree he speaks of. For instance, houses that I own, and that last year brought $1,200 rent, have in nowise decreased from what I considered a fair price last year, say $13,000. Nor has the outlay upon such houses decreased. Taxes are quite the same—$155; repairs, $200; insurance, $22 50; commission procuring tenants, $30—total, $407 50; leaving $792 50 as the profit upon a capital of $13,000, about six and one-half per cent. In all fairness, I desire to ask "Tenant," or any of those who yearly make such a show of protest against landlords, whether they do not consider capitalists as little better than fools, for being contented with so wretched a return upon their money. Would "Tenant" be contented with this yearly profit? This does not include risk of loss, and last year on two of the above-mentioned houses I lost over $500 by bad tenants. I can speak only for myself; still I believe other owners will say the same; but I will give the rentals of any house or houses I own for a sum equivalent to seven per cent. interest upon their cash value—taker to pay the above expenses. Yours truly,
LANDLORD.
MARCH 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori appears this evening in "Lucrezia Borgia." She will not, we are told, fill the part again, and, as she assumed it for the first time only a few nights ago, we are quite sure that but a small proportion of her admirers have had an opportunity of enjoying her portrayal of Victor Hugo's sombre personage. The production of "Marie Antoinette" is set down for to-morrow; and, Thursday, Mme. Ristori is to act in Brooklyn.

AN APPROACHING DEBUT.

The passion for tragedy which has lately become so prevalent shows no signs of abatement. The latest addition to the number of aspirants for fame in this branch of the drama is announced to be Mrs. James H. Hackett, *née* Miss Clara C. Morgan, and widow of James H. Hackett, the comedian. Mrs. Hackett makes her *début* at Mrs. F. B. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre on Saturday evening next, in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. She will be supported by Mr. George Vandenhoff, as *Macbeth*. The elegant wardrobe of the *débutante* is said to have been selected with great care, and at considerable expense. Mrs. Hackett who studied for the theatrical profession under her then future husband up to the period of her marriage, has never relinquished her idea of appearing upon the stage, and has, it is said, taken lessons from Mr. Vandenhoff with the view of perfecting her professional education. The lady, it is understood, does not follow the career she has chosen through need, being in the enjoyment of a handsome fortune, left her by her late husband.

THE INDIANS.

THE TREATY OBLIGATIONS AS TO THE BLACK HILL COUNTRY TO BE RIGIDLY OBSERVED—INTRUDERS TO BE EXPELLED—RIGHTS OF RESIDENTS OF BRULE CITY.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is the determination of the Government to secure to the Sioux Indians all their treaty rights with reference to the Black Hills country, and therefore all persons will be prohibited from going there, and those now there will be required to remove until the Indian title is extinguished. The Government will endeavor to extinguish the Indian title at the earliest practicable moment.

BRULE CITY.

For the purpose of suppressing the liquor traffic with the Indians on the Missouri River the President, a short time ago, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, extended the boundaries of the Sioux Indian Reservation, and on a knowledge of that fact becoming known to the residents of Brule City, they became alarmed lest such extension should interfere with the rights possessed by them, and accordingly addressed a petition to the President on the subject, and the matter having been referred to the Secretary of the Interior, that official referred it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has made the following report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a petition to the President, which was referred by him to you, dated Brule City, Feb. 15, 1875, signed by M. M. Day and fifty-five others, who are located upon lands embraced in executive order dated Jan. 11, 1875, extending the Sioux Reservation in Dakota east of the Missouri River, asking such a modification of such order as will allow them to remain upon their present improvements until compensation is made them by the Government. In reply, I would respectfully state that the object of the order in question is to enable the suppression of the liquor traffic with the Indians on the Missouri River. This order does not affect existing rights of any persons residing within the limits of the territory withdrawn, nor is it supposed that the withdrawal will be made permanent or that any purchase will be made by the Government of property owned by individuals in the tract of country withdrawn. There will be no interference with the legitimate business pursuits of any person lawfully residing within the said limits. Very respectfully,
EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day addressed the following communication to the petitioners:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, March 15.

GENTLEMEN: The petition addressed by you to the President, of the 15th ult., was referred to this department on the 9th inst. For your information I transmit herewith a copy of a report, dated the 13th inst., made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, from which you will perceive that the order of the President extending the Sioux reservation was made to suppress the liquor traffic on the Missouri River, and that there will be no interference with legitimate business pursuits of any one who is lawfully residing within the limits of the reservation. Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Secretary.
M. M. Day and others, Brule City.

FOG ON THE RIVERS.

Throughout the whole of yesterday and up to an early hour this morning a dense fog hung over the East and North Rivers and the harbor. The annoyances and dangers usually to be expected when such weather prevails were fully experienced yesterday, and the ferry-boats were much delayed in their trips. Throughout the day and night the rivers resounded with the hoarse whistles of the ferry-boats and the shrill replies of the smaller craft, while the bells on both sides of the river, at the various ferry docks, kept up a continuous ringing.

The boats of the Harlem Line were compelled to discontinue their trips in the afternoon and the Staten Island boats missed several of their usual hourly trips.

A collision occurred about 4 o'clock between the Brooklyn ferry-boat Somerset, of the Wall Street Line, and the tug-boat Robert Robinson. The Somerset was approaching the slip on the New-York side, when the Robert Robinson suddenly shot out from an adjoining pier and struck her in the forward part. The tug-boat got the worst of the encounter. Her rails were broken, and she was otherwise badly damaged. The Somerset's rudder chains were broken, and she was unmanageable for a short time. The passengers were considerably frightened, but luckily nobody was hurt.

The tug-boat Mary, owned by George Townsend & Co., was sunk while backing out of slip foot of Jackson street, by the Harlem boat Shady Side, which was slightly damaged. The Captain and crew of the tug were rescued by other boats.

The South Ferry boat Monticello ran into the barge General Arthur, staving a large hole in her upper works.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE.

OTTAWA, March 15.—His Excellency, the Governor General, will shortly leave for Europe, to be absent about three months. The Government will be administered during his absence by Lieut. Gen. William O'Grady Haly, C. B., commanding her Majesty's forces at Halifax.

Col. Fletcher, Private Secretary to the Governor General, having been ordered to rejoin his regiment in England, has tendered his resignation, and will leave Canada for England on April 10.

Mr. Plumb, member for Niagara, having been called away on important business, his Reciprocity bill will stand over till next session.

It is understood that Hon. Malcolm Cameron will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—In the House of Assembly to-day a resolution to adjourn *sine die* March 30 was adopted. A bill was introduced to permit parties to divorce suits to testify.

CHANGE OF GAUGE—FROM ATLANTA TO RICHMOND WITHOUT CHANGE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—In consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, giving validity to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad Company to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the latter company have been actively at work, night and day, changing the gauge of their road between Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., which will be completed by to-morrow, when trains will be run through by air line from Atlanta to Richmond without change.

THE CONDITION OF LABOR.

AN OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WORKING CLASSES.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—CHILDREN IN THE FACTORIES, AND WHAT LEGISLATION IS NEEDED FOR THEM—EFFECTS OF LABOR ON THE FEMALE OPERATIVES—SUGGESTIONS ON THIS SUBJECT—FACTORY LEGISLATION—THE COST OF KEEPING FAMILIES—CAREFUL INQUIRIES AND GRATIFYING RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY—GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, March 15, 1875.

The sixth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has just been completed and presented to the Legislature, is an exhaustive document of over 600 pages, and contains some valuable information on all questions affecting the welfare of the working classes. The figures, which have been compiled at an enormous expenditure of money and labor, cover not only the condition, mode of living, and habits of those who constitute the several branches of trade, but also the operatives in the large manufacturing centres, sewing-machine girls, telegraph operators, and cigar manufacturers. The effects produced on female wage laborers by these different kinds of employment are treated at considerable length, and suggestions are made which deserve careful study by all who have the interests of the working classes at heart.

EDUCATION OF WORKING CHILDREN.

The report opens with a chapter on the education of working children, and a sketch is given of the cottage manufactures of England. The changes which have been produced by the invention of machinery, and the consequent introduction of the modern factory system, are detailed at some length, the evils attendant thereon being pointed out in a very clear and comprehensive manner. In the same chapter is published a sketch of the efforts made by the leading European nations to release children from all obligation to labor, and to have the time thus gained devoted to education; and it is argued that, as Massachusetts is now far behind them in the universality of education, it would be unwise and impolitic to allow any further legalization of child labor. In treating the subject of class schools, where children who are obliged to work would be sent for instruction, after the custom of certain manufacturing districts in England, strong objection is made to the proposed innovation, on the ground that it would tend to foster undemocratic notions and create prejudices wholly at variance with the spirit of our institutions. Class distinctions are tolerable in Europe; they would be wholly out of place in America. The homogeneity of social relations is of vital importance to the country, and the increase in the diffusion of elementary knowledge which might be procured by an infringement of its present status would not by any means make amends for the loss sustained. As long as we object to the establishment of schools to which *color* is the sesame of entrance, it is claimed that we would be doing a great injustice, and would be amenable to severe criticism, should we establish schools to which *occupation* would be the criterion of admission. The half-time system, therefore, which would open a door for the education of factory children as a class, should not be encouraged nor even tolerated; otherwise we would soon have tradesmen's, lawyers', and merchants' children looking with contempt on the ill-clothed and dirty-handed pupils from the mills as inferiors and aliens.

In summarizing that portion of the report which relates to the labor of children coexistant with education, the bureau puts forward as cardinal points: "First, that the period of childhood and youth should be a period of free and unrestricted physical growth; secondly, that it should be a period of mental and moral discipline and development, so that when mature age arrives the adult may not have to contend blindly with the forces of nature, and be subject constantly to the depredations of his fellow-men; thirdly, that children should have no legal status as workers, but only as pupils; and, above all, that the poverty of the parents should not be allowed to fetter the one condition or frustrate the other, inasmuch as it is unwise for the State to permit the future usefulness of its citizens to be jeopardized by causes within its control; fourthly, that the opportunities for education should be the same for all the children in the State, and that a special and necessarily poorer class of schools should not be established for the children of the poor. We believe this because it would be a direct blow at the democratic foundations on which our governmental structure rests."

SOME OF THE PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Accompanying this section of the document is the draft of a bill which is submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, and which, it is claimed, will in part remedy existing or future evils in this vexed question of child labor. It provides for a prohibition of the employment in factories, workshops, or other establishments, of children under the age of thirteen, after September, 1876; under fourteen years after September, 1877; and under fifteen years after September, 1878; provided that children of the age of twelve years and under fifteen, be employed until that time, at such periods as the schools of their respective towns and cities are not in operation, or for a certain portion of each year, until the aforesaid 1st day of September, 1878, as permitted in the following section, which provides that no child of the age of twelve, or who has not reached the age of fifteen years, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or establishment, unless within the twelve months immediately preceding the beginning of such employment, and during each succeeding period of twelve months of such employment, such child shall have attended the public day-schools for at least twenty weeks of five days in a week, which time may be divided into two terms, each of ten consecutive weeks, so far as the arrangements of school terms will allow, or for forty weeks of five half days in a week so divided. Certificates of compliance with these rules shall be required by every employer of children before he admits them into his establishment, and certain fines are fixed for non-fulfillment of the provisions of the act.

HOW CERTAIN FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT AFFECT FEMALE HEALTH.

Considerable stress is laid in the second paper of the report on the effects produced by certain special classes of labor on female health. The influences that affect the proper establishment and normal cause of the peculiar functions of female operatives are first considered, and four causative errors in the management of labor are enumerated as the chief sources of the disturbance peculiar to women of this class. The first is the age at which young girls are permitted to leave a life of animal growth and to become a part of an occupation or machine; the second, the employment by manufacturers and corporations of the plastic and undeveloped forms and powers of those girls of tender years with incomplete vital functions; the third, their employment in occupations which cannot be undertaken without injury, except by those of confirmed strength and capacity; and, fourth, that they are summoned to a long day of labor which requires their unremitting attention under circumstances and conditions radically unfavorable to a healthy condition. These four combined bring about derangements of the female organism which too often unfit their victims for the more important functions of womanhood.

Each branch of labor in which women are generally employed is next taken up, and the results of a thorough system of inquiry into the effects produced are given. It was found that the most injurious work was that performed by mill operatives, badly-ventilated and overheated rooms and constant application of the mind and body being the most prominent evils. Type-setting is next considered, and the conclusions reached are that women cannot stand at the "case" and be healthy, as it produces back and head aches, weakness of the lower limbs, and a dragging pressure on the hips. Telegraphy is not as injurious to female health or development as the two classes of labor just mentioned. The inquiries among sewing-machine operators did not evoke very satisfactory answers. Replies were received from nearly two hundred correspondents, and considerable difference of experience was narrated, a large majority stating that they suffered somewhat by their work, and others affirming that no serious disorders were created. The diseases fostered by this branch of labor are chiefly indigestion, muscular pains affecting the lower limbs and trunk, and general debility. After reviewing other forms of work, and their evil effects on the female system, the report gives as the grave mistakes of our labor system that we employ those whose years absolutely prohibit them being employed at all, and that we sadly neglect the measures that can alone insure a correct sanitary condition of our female operatives during their labor. Girls under fifteen years of age should not be employed at all; girls of any age, and women generally, should not be employed at work unsuited to their sex, and, in the performance of labor to which they can with propriety be permitted, periodical leave of absence should be granted them, so that the functions and nervous systems could have a chance to recuperate.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

Under the caption of factory legislation the report gives a chronological history of the English system from 1788 down to the present time, with a complete abstract of the acts now in force in that country. The next point considered is the burning of the Granite Mills in Fall River, in October last, and a very careful review of the disaster, its causes and consequences, is given. It is here suggested that there be some general law governing the means of escape from factories, the number of employes in the several rooms and departments, and all matters relating to the safety and comfort of the operatives. It is observed that a good deal of improvement has been made since the affair alluded to, but still further effort and supervision by the corporations are needed, in order to bring our system up to that in use in England and other countries of Europe. Several recommendations are then given for factory legislation to ameliorate the condition of operatives, both male and female, although care should be taken not to copy too closely after the systems of Great Britain, where different social and political conditions exist. The first suggestion is that children under the ages before enumerated should in no case be employed; the result would then be that higher wages could be obtained by adult operatives. The report is non-committal on the hours of labor, claiming that more important matters at present clamor for adjustment, and that this will regulate itself in the near future. The other questions which need legislative interference are the protection of employes from dangerous machinery, from poorly-ventilated rooms, the exclusion of married women from mills, &c., and a more systematic supervision of the methods of escape from all establishments where numbers of employes are at work.

WHAT IT COSTS LABORERS TO KEEP FAMILIES.

By far the most interesting portion of the report is that which relates to the condition of the families of working men, such as day laborers, tradesmen, and others who are obliged to depend for support on the work of their hands. The paper is a continuation of that presented last year on the wages of working men, and the statistics given have been carefully collected by agents of the bureau, who have personally visited all parts of the State and obtained them from workmen in all branches of skilled and unskilled labor. Some 397 families have been induced to furnish accurate statements of their means of support, their habits, condition, &c. As instances of the accuracy and completeness of the information presented by the bureau, three examples are given below, one of a day laborer, one of a morocco-dresser, and another of a carpenter. The amount of income and expenditure, the quality of food, and the quantity of luxury and comfort which can be had on small salaries, will be considered perhaps overdrawn, but the signatures of the heads of the families were attached and the accuracy of the statements vouched for.

DAY LABORER—FRENCH CANADIAN.

Earnings of father, $260; earnings of daughter, aged seventeen, $240; earnings of son, aged fourteen, $182; total, $772. Condition—Family numbers 5; parents and three children from three to seventeen years of age. Live in a tenement of five rooms, well situated, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good surroundings. The apartments are well and tastefully furnished, also have parlor carpeted; own a piano and a sewing-machine. Food—Breakfast—Bread, butter, cold corned beef or ham, eggs, cake, coffee. Dinner—Bread, butter, occasionally soup, meat or fish, potatoes, vegetables, pie or pudding. Supper—Bread, butter, salads, sauce, cake, and tea. Cost of living, $752—Rent $210; fuel, $41 80; groceries, $281 70; meat, 71 40; fish, $12; milk, $13 72; boots and shoes, $22 60; clothing, $72 50; dry goods, $15; papers, $3; sundries, $8 18.

MOROCCO-DRESSER—ENGLISH.

Earnings of father, $600; son, aged sixteen, $396; son, aged fourteen, $198; total, $1,194. Condition—Family numbers seven, parents and five children from five to sixteen years of age; three go to school. Live in a tenement of six rooms in a good and healthy locality; have plenty of yard-room with a small flower-garden attached. The apartments are well furnished and carpeted. Own an organ, also a sewing and other labor-saving machines. The sitting-room is tastefully adorned with house-plants. Family subscribes for two magazines and three papers, and on the whole are very intelligent for working people. Do not save much money, prefer to expend it for home comforts. Food.—Breakfast—Bread, butter, broiled meat or eggs and ham, cake or pie, tea or coffee. Dinner—Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, cake, pudding. Supper—Bread, Graham bread, butter, cheese, fresh or preserved fruit, cake, and tea. Cost of living, $1,098; rent, $220; fuel, $54; groceries, $395 90; meat, $102 60; milk, $28 50; boots and shoes, $42 60; clothing, $152; dry goods, $29; books and papers, $14; societies, $8; sundries, $51 40.

CARPENTER—ENGLISH.

Earnings of father, $760. Condition—Family numbers five, parents and three children from three to ten years of age; two go to school. Have a tenement of five rooms located in good neighborhood with pleasant surroundings. The rooms are well furnished and the parlor carpeted. Have a sewing-machine. The family dresses well. Food.—Breakfast—Hot biscuit, butter, meat or eggs, cake and tea. Dinner—Bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, pie. Supper—Bread, butter, sauce, cake and tea. Cost of Living, $760—Rent, $132; fuel, $37; groceries, $346 22; meat, $89 50; fish, $10; milk, $17 90; boots and shoes, $26 30; clothing, $50; dry goods, $19 84; papers, $8; religion, $10; sundries, $13 24.

All the others are presented with the same amount of detail, and make an interesting chapter for all wage laborers. It is found, on reading the tables, that five families out of the 397 invested in furniture and carpets; 264 expended an average of $9 yearly for books and newspapers; about eleven per cent. have pianos or cabinet organs; thirty-four per cent. have sewing-machines; fifty-two per cent. have one or more carpeted rooms, in many cases the entire tenement of five or six apartments being carpeted; twenty-six per cent. paid rates for church pews. Of the 142 families in which the father was the only worker, the average income was found to be $723 82, of the 255 families in which the wives or children assisted, the average was $784 38. The average income of the families of skilled laborers, including overseers in factories, was $823 60; of unskilled, $687 05. Of the total expenditure of the 397 families, fifty-eight per cent. was required for subsistence, fourteen per cent. for clothing, sixteen for rent, six for fuel, and the remaining six for sundry expenses. This leaves no allowance for sickness, and it appears that very little money is laid up by the laboring classes against dull times or unforeseen circumstances.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The deductions to be made from these exhaustive statistics may be generalized as follows: First, it may be safely stated that in the majority of cases working men do not support their families by their individual earnings; the earnings of wives are so small that they would save more by staying at home, and fathers rely generally for about one-fourth of the family support upon their children. Secondly, in the matter of expenses, it may be noted that there is no evidence, from observation, that the working classes indulge in an excessive or disproportioned outlay for dress or bad habits, that working men's families pay more in proportion to their income for rents, subsistence, and fuel than do the corresponding classes in Prussia and other European countries, while in the matter of clothing the relative positions are changed. Third, it may be asserted that as regards manner of living, the families containing the largest number of child-workers occupy the most crowded tenements; that the people generally are well fed, well and comfortably clothed, and that in all matters of comfort and sanitary conditions they compare favorably with their brethren of other countries. Fourth, more than one-half of the families visited save money; less than one-tenth are in debt; the higher the income the greater the saving, and the average saving in all the families cited is three per cent. of the earnings; a majority of States in the Union furnish more opportunities for working men to obtain homes than Massachusetts. From these conclusions it is asserted that while the wage-system enables a minority of the working men to maintain themselves and families comfortably, by their individual exertions, in a majority of cases they must have aid from wife or children to accomplish this result.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The Lady Washington reception in aid of the proposed Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild has finally been arranged to take place on the evening of April 6, at the Academy of Music. Among the 100 managers who have the affair in charge are Mayor Wickham, Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, Hon. George M. Van Nort, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, August Belmont, Hon. Robert C. Hutchings, Gen. George H. Sharpe, District Attorney Phelps, Horace B. Claflin, Oswald Ottendorfer, Hon. Augustus Schell, David Dudley Field, Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, Commissioner Townsend Cox, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, W. H. Gnion, E. A. Quintard, Judge Samuel Blatchford, C. K. Garrison, Elliot C. Cowdin, Jacob Westervelt, and Hon. Henry J. Scudder.

INDIA.

MASSACRE OF A SURVEYING PARTY BY THE NATIVES OF ASSAM.

LONDON, March 16—1 A. M.—News has been received here that the natives of Assam have massacred a surveying party commanded by a British Lieutenant, and consisting of sixty-three Sepoys and coolies.

SPAIN.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF THE CARLIST CAUSE BY GEN. CABRERA.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Univers* (newspaper) reports that Gen. Cabrera has abandoned the cause of Don Carlos and has made a convention with the Alfonsists, and the Carlists now denounce him as a traitor.

COMPETITION FOR A CADETSHIP.

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT TO HIS CONSTITUENTS—THE CONDITIONS OF CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must ask the good offices of the press to aid me in making known to the residents of the Tenth Congressional District that a vacancy exists in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which, as their Representative in Congress, I am requested by the Secretary of the Navy to fill. I regard all such positions as belonging to my constituents, and not to me personally.

I therefore request that candidates, who must be *bona fide* residents of the district, will send their names and address to me at No. 9 Lexington avenue, at any time before the 1st day of April, 1875. Personal applications will not be received, as the selection will be made by a committee of well-known gentlemen, whom I shall ask to examine candidates and choose the one who appears to possess the best general qualifications and claims for the appointment. For the information of candidates I append a brief statement of the regulations of the Naval Academy governing the admission of candidates.

The course of instruction extends over six years, and the pay $500 per annum. The candidate must be in all respects physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution, and qualified to endure the arduous labors of an officer in the Navy. Candidates for appointment as Midshipmen must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age when examined for admission in June next. They must be of good moral character, satisfactory testimonials of which must be presented. They must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, and a good knowledge of arithmetic is especially desirable. The expense for an outfit and deposit for books is fixed by the Academy at $281 50. Finally, the regulations sum up the requisites for admission as follows:

"A sound body and healthy constitution, good mental abilities, a natural aptitude for study, and habits of application, persistent effort, and obedient and orderly disposition, and correct moral principles and deportment are so necessary to success in pursuing the course at the Academy, that persons conscious of any deficiency in these respects are earnestly recommended not to subject themselves or their friends to the mortification and disappointment consequent upon failure by accepting appointments and attempting to enter a service for which they are not fitted."

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Representative of the Tenth Congressional District.
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1875.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

ITS LABORS CLOSED—THE AWARDS KEPT SECRET—RUMORED CONSERVATIVE GAIN OF SEATS.

The Louisiana Investigating Committee resumed its session yesterday morning at Mr. Phelps' office, in Exchange place, and adjourned at 1 P. M., having unanimously agreed upon the awards in the cases of the Representatives claiming seats in the Legislature. The decision of the committee is based upon the evidence taken before them during the investigation prior to the compromise having been agreed upon, and also upon the facts disclosed by a careful examination of the duplicate returns of the election in the various districts in dispute. As most of the papers submitted to the committee had been thoroughly examined on Friday and Saturday, and the claims of the contestants nearly all decided, the business of the members yesterday morning consisted chiefly in preparing their report. The session was strictly private, as on the previous meetings. Counsel for the contending parties, Messrs. Leonard, Zacharie, and Packard, were in attendance, accompanied by Mr. Charles Cavanac, a citizen of New-Orleans, who came to New-York in the interests of the Conservative Party.

At the close of the session Mr. Wheeler informed the representatives of the press that the committee had closed the investigation and made awards in the cases of the nineteen Representatives whose claims were submitted to their arbitration. From all the evidence which had come into their possession, as well during the previous investigation as from an examination of the election records, he said the members of the committee had unanimously agreed in their award, but for reasons which the public would appreciate, it had been decided not to make the result of their deliberations known at present. He said the award of the committee would be forwarded at once to the Governor, with the duplicate returns of the elections submitted to them for examination, and that a special session of the House of Representatives of Louisiana would be convened for the purpose of taking action in the matter. He could not say how soon this would be effected, but he hoped that the decision at which they had arrived would be approved. It had been agreed upon after the most careful examination into the facts of each particular case, and was based upon the impartial judgment of the members of the Arbitrating Committee. He said he regretted very much that he could not furnish any particulars to the press, as the circumstances of the case rendered it necessary that the award should not be made public until the Lower House of the Louisiana Legislature should be prepared to take final action in the matter. It rested entirely with that body to confirm the compromise which had been agreed upon.

It is understood that Mr. Wheeler will present the report to the House of Representatives when the special session is convened for that purpose. Although nothing of a definite character could be ascertained from the members of the Arbitration Committee, it seems to be generally understood by the counsel in the case that the Conservatives will gain a number of seats through the compromise.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THREE MEN KILLED ON DIFFERENT RAILROADS WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES—ONE SUPPOSED TO BE A SUICIDE—A HORSE AND CARRIAGE RUN DOWN.

Three fatal accidents occurred yesterday morning within a period of fifteen minutes, and on different railroads. The first was on the Elizabeth branch of the Newark and New-York Railroad, and is supposed to have been a suicide. Octave Patguet, the victim, was walking on the track near the Ferry street crossing, when he was discovered by the engineer, who blew his whistle. The man paid no attention, however, and before the train could be stopped the locomotive struck him and hurled him over on the other track, directly in front of a train going in the opposite direction. In falling he was caught on the cow-catcher and tossed like a ball high in the air. Patguet has been deranged for some time.

About the same hour Mr. N. B. Moulton, of the firm of Moulton & Brother, doing business at No. 444 West Forty-second street, New-York, was fatally injured by being struck by a train while walking on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track, between South Orange and Millburn. He was in company with two other men, both of whom succeeded in getting out of the way. The injured man was taken to the depot in South Orange, and attended by Dr. Ranson, who pronounced his injuries fatal. He was afterward placed in a carriage, with the intention of conveying him to one of the hospitals in Newark, but died before reaching the city. The body was taken to Compton's Morgue to await the action of the County Physician.

Within ten minutes of the same hour an unknown man, who was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Waverly, was struck by the locomotive of a passing train and instantly killed. The back of his head was crushed in and the right arm nearly severed from the body. The remains were brought to Newark and placed in Compton's Morgue to await identification. Deceased seemed to be about thirty years of age, of medium height, and dressed in dark clothes.

A horse and carriage, driven by a man whose name could not be ascertained, was caught by a train at the South Broad street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark, on Sunday night, the locomotive striking the hind wheels of the vehicle. The driver was hurled violently to the ground, and sustained serious but not fatal injuries.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

LETTER OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ON THE CASTING VOTE.

MR. WILSON GIVES HIS REASONS FOR THAT VOTE—HISTORY OF THE BOUNTY LEGISLATION DURING THE WAR—DISPARITY IN THE BOUNTIES PAID VETERANS OF THE FIRST THREE YEARS AND THE RECRUITS OF THE LATER PORTION OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following letter has been written by Vice President Wilson concerning his casting vote on the Bounty bill:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1875.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry touching my casting vote in favor of the Bounty bill, I have to say that I was for nearly twelve years Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate; that most of the legislation relating to the Army during the war was framed in that committee, and that more than 25,000 nominations were before it. This brought me in contact with and gave me some knowledge of the officers and men, their feelings, sentiments, and services. There entered the armies during the first two and a half years of the war about 1,250,000 men, who were to receive as compensation $13 per month and a bounty of $100. The pay and bounty, when promised, were at gold rates, when the currency was at par, and when paid was not worth more than fifty cents on the dollar. Under the order of the War Department and the act of June, 1864, increasing the pay, and the act of July of the same year, giving a bounty of $100 for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, 800,000 men were called for by the President. Hundreds of thousands entered the armies and received the increased bounties, three times larger than the veterans had received who enlisted during the first three years. These thousands not only received at the rate of $8 33⅓ per month, but they received large local bounties. The veterans who had borne the brunt and burden of the first three years had suffered from the inexperience of their officers and their own want of knowledge, and had fought many and great battles for the country, felt when they saw these new men enter the Army with national bounties three times larger than their own that justice demanded that they should be put on an equal footing with these raw recruits. At the close of the war they looked with confidence to the Government to right this seeming wrong so far as the equalization of national bounties could do it.

When the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled, Mr. Niblack, Democratic member from Indiana, offered a resolution for the equalization of bounties, and on the 19th of March I introduced a bill providing for the equalization on the basis of $8 33 per month, that being the rate at which the bounties had been paid during the last year of the war. The Senate Military Committee made a most thorough investigation, and on the 22d of May reported in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee in the House reported a similar bill, which passed by a vote of 139 to 2; failing to pass the Senate, it was put by the House on an appropriation bill. The Senate not agreeing, it went to a committee of conference. I prepared an amendment providing that soldiers who had served three years should receive an additional bounty of $100, and placed it in the hands of the conference committee. This was agreed to, and $50 were given to those who had served not less than two years, and the bill became a law in July, 1866, providing, it was thought, in the aggregate, about one-half of what was asked for. Hostile presses insisted that it would take from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. Mr. French, Second Auditor, put it at $100,000,000, and Mr. Broadhead at a still higher sum. The act expired in January last, at the end of eight and a half years, and the amount required proved to be, instead of hundreds of millions, $62,517,204 08.

In 1870, under the lead of Mr. Cobb, the House adopted without division a bill for the equalization of bounties. It was not acted upon by the Senate, mainly for the reason that the provisions of the act of 1866 had not been fully executed. Knowing that the soldiers, especially the old veterans, still demanded action and the equalization of bounties, the National Conventions in 1872 of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats resolved that they would do nothing to detract from the full reward of the soldiers, and the Republicans adopted a resolution in favor of additional bounties, especially to those who had made sacrifices, and surely the veterans who had entered the Army and fought three years for a bounty of only $100 did make sacrifices. In the Congress chosen upon these platforms the House, by a majority of 137, passed the Bounty bill. I gave my casting vote for the bill, and with my record, and after my expressed views, how could I have done otherwise? I came out of the war with these four convictions burned into my brain and heart, that this nation should do justice to the men who entered the war in its early years without bounty, or with only a bounty of $100; that it should keep faith, at any cost, with those who had furnished the means to carry on the war, and those who held the obligations of the Government; that it should give citizenship and equality of rights to the freedmen, and that by generous and beneficent legislation it should strive to build up again the erring, but smitten, portion of the country. Such I still believe to be the nation's duty and its highest interest. I have therefore no regrets to express or apologies to make for my casting a vote for the Bounty bill. The act of 1866, by which more than $62,000,000 were paid, not a dollar of which, excepting their fees, went into the hands of claim agents, provided that the widows, minors, and parents of deceased soldiers should receive the bounty. The bill lately passed did not include the parents, while many of the widows have been remarried and many minors have become of age. Had it passed, it could not have been fully carried out in less than seven or eight years, and in amount it could not exceed the sum required by the act of 1866. By no possibility could it have taken from the Treasury more than $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in the next two years. The soldiers could not have sold their claims; claim agents could not have bought them. The money would have been paid by the Pay Department just as the money granted by the act of 1866 was paid—directly to the owner—only his fee going to the claim agent. Some officers of the Government and some editors may now, as they did concerning the act of 1866, wildly estimate that it must cost all the way from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000. They were as greatly mistaken then as they would have been now. This act would have settled the bounty question forever on the basis of eight and one-third dollars per month to all honorably discharged soldiers. It could not have taken from the Treasury more than did the act of 1866—not more than $63,000,000. It could not have affected the credit of the Government, while thousands whose valor saved the nation would feel that the nation they saved had been just and generous too. Honest, honorable, and intelligent men may differ in regard to this bill, as they did in regard to the act of 1866. That the President and his constitutional advisers acted according to their sense of public duty I do not entertain a doubt, but for myself, I am for doing justice to the country's defenders by equalizing the bounties of those who made the greatest sacrifices, as I am for keeping full faith with those who, with like nobility, came forward with their means to sustain the national cause. Both to me are sacred, though I do not forget that when the nation promised the soldier his bounty currency was at par, but when it was paid it was worth less than sixty cents on the dollar, while bonds bought with this money are now worth more than their face value in coin.

HENRY WILSON.

FAILURE OF COAL COMPANIES.

Official dispatches were received yesterday from Syracuse confirmatory of reports that have been current for some days past on Wall street, that the Morris Run and Pittston and Elmira Coal Companies, operating in the western section of New-York State, had failed, with liabilities estimated at $2,000,000. The dispatches say that Patrick Lynch, of Syracuse, has been appointed Receiver of both companies. It is generally understood that the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, of which ex-Collector Smythe is President, doing business at No. 56 Wall street, is a large creditor of the Morris Run Mining Company. When the reports were first given currency a reporter of THE TIMES called at the office of the Loan and Trust Company, and was informed by the Secretary that the Morris Run Mining Company had not failed. It was absurd to say so. He had had occasion to inquire into the affairs of the company with particular care, and he knew personally that it had $4,000,000 of assets and owed only $500,000 all told. Yesterday he repeated this story, saying that his company had received no notification of the failure of the mining company. The amount loaned could not be learned.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM J. HAYS.

Mr. William J. Hays, an animal painter of reputation, died in this City on Saturday night, after a long and painful illness. He is better known to the public, perhaps, by his "Wounded Buffalo," than by any other of his works, very few of which were ever placed on exhibition. Mr. Hays was entirely self-taught, and sought his inspiration from nature herself. In 1860 he visited Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, spending nearly half a year in a close study of the animal and vegetable life of that then almost unknown section of country. During his visits to the West he made a large and valuable collection of objects of natural history, which is said by competent judges to be one of the finest in the country. Mr. Hays was one of the first artists who occupied a studio in the Tenth street building. He was the son of Mr. A. B. Hays, Cashier of the North River Bank; and grandson of Jacob Hays, the former High Constable of New-York. At the time of his death he was in his forty-fifth year. His funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pall-bearers will be the artists R. W. Hubbard, Sanford R. Gifford, Worthington Whittredge, Frederick E. Church, William H. Beard, William Hart, J. Beaufain Irving, and Jervis McEntee.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, G. C. B.

The death of a veteran officer of the British Army is announced by cable to-day. Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm was born in 1784. His father was Lieut. Col. Gomm. He was an ensign in the Ninth Regiment of Infantry at the age of fourteen, and served in the operations in Holland in 1799, when but fifteen years of age. He served in Spanish Peninsular, at the battles of Rolica, Virniera, and Corunna, and other engagements, and also in the campaign of 1815, where he was Quartermaster General to the division under Sir Thomas Picton at Waterloo. At the close of the war he was made a K. C. B. and for distinguished services he was transferred from the line to "Guards" in 1839. He commanded the British forces in Jamaica till 1841, and in 1843 was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Mauritius, holding the post till 1850, when he was sent to India to succeed Sir Charles Napier as Commander in Chief. He retired in 1855. By the organization of the British Army he held the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards up to the time of his death. He was made a Field Marshal in 1868.

MAJOR JOHN R. BREITENBACH.

Major John R. Breitenbach, an old and respected resident of Norristown, Penn., died on Saturday last, after an illness of several months. The deceased was admitted to the Norristown Bar Feb. 21, 1843, where he practiced continuously until the rebellion, when he went to the field with a company of soldiers. He was subsequently promoted from the grade of Captain to that of Major, and part of the time was in command of his regiment. He returned home, and was soon after appointed United States Revenue Collector.

NOTES.

Benjamin White, for forty years Cashier of the Phœnix Bank, of Providence, R. I., died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-three years. He was the oldest bank cashier in Providence.

Richard Ward Greene, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, died at Providence Sunday night.

Dr. Howard W. King, Surgeon General of the State of Rhode Island, died yesterday morning.

SUGGESTIONS TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

ADDRESSES BY MR. VARLEY AND REV. C. H. EVEREST—COST OF THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS.

A Sunday-school teachers' meeting, arranged expressly for all the superintendents and Sunday-school teachers of this City by the New York Sunday-school Teachers' Association and the Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association, was held last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and West Thirty-fourth street. Addresses were made by Rev. Charles Hall Everest, of the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn, and Mr. Henry Varley, the "Evangelist," from London. Mr. E. C. Wilder, President of the New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Association, presided, and among those present were Rev. Drs. Armitage, Patton and Burchard and Rev. Messrs. De Hart, Chambers, and Vail. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. Patton read the eleventh chapter of Ecclesiastes, commencing, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days," and then offered a prayer for God's blessing on the Sunday-schools. "Blest be the tie that binds" was then sung, and Rev. Mr. Everest addressed the meeting on the subject, "A Christian Home as an Auxiliary to Successful Sabbath-school Teaching." The principles necessary to make a true Christian home were the same as were required to make a successful Sunday-school. Henry Ward Beecher had said that he could pick out from his congregation those heads of families who made home happy, and had good children in the Sunday-school, by the manner in which they acted in church. The Sunday-school was good in its sphere, even when operating on children who had not proper home Christian influences, but it was better and more successful in its results when the children came to it prepared to receive the truths imparted to them. An incubating machine to hatch eggs was good, but a hen was better, and when home prepared the infantile mind, it would ripen better in the Sunday-school than when the whole religious function of the child was left to the Sunday-school. Miss Kate E. Stark sang "I love to tell the story" with much feeling and power.

Mr. Vanderlip announced that the whole expense thus far of the series of meetings addressed by Mr. Varley had been $2,500. One gentleman, whose name was withheld by desire, had offered to bear this whole expense, but it was thought better not to accept this liberal offer, and he would ask the meeting to subscribe liberally to help defray the cost. Among the items of expense was the handling and carting to and fro of 8,000 chairs, used as extra seats at the Hippodrome. A collection was then taken.

Mr. Varley took as his subject, "Joshua's Warning," Joshua xxiii.: 11 to 16 inclusive. He began, as he always does, by calling his audience "My dear friends," and then said he would confine himself to the 11th verse: "Take good heed unto yourselves that you love the Lord your God." Men were corrupt from their birth. Many nowadays thought that this was an antiquated notion, but he believed it, because God said it, and the longer he lived the more he became wedded to the "antiquated notions" taught in the Scriptures, from which we, of late, were too prone to depart. Leave a child to its natural outcoming, and it would develop a sinful nature. Children should be taken young, and not be allowed to "sow their wild oats" before an effort was made to save them. "An ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure" in spiritual as well as worldly matters.

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.

A dispatch was received yesterday by Archbishop McCloskey, at his residence, No. 218 Madison avenue, of which the following is a translation:

ROME, Italy, March 15, 1875.

Archbishop McCloskey, New-York:

You were preconized Cardinal in the Consistory held this morning. The Ablegate Monseigneur Roncetti and Count Marefoschi will leave soon. The Archbishop of Baltimore will confer the red berretta.

CARDINAL FRANCHI.

The news was not unexpected, as about a week ago private dispatches were received announcing the probability of this action, but the official notification first came in the dispatch quoted. The confirming of the red berretta or Cardinal's insignia will take place on the arrival of the Ablegate and Count Marefoschi.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

Three more of the recently-removed Custom-house Inspectors have been reinstated. They are Messrs. Chamberlain, Davidson, and Robertson.

Collector Arthur was absent yesterday at the opening of the Olympic Club, which has its headquarters and a splendid trout preserve on the south side of Long Island. The Collector and ex-Collector Murphy are both members of the Olympic Club, and yesterday was the first day of the trout-fishing season.

Eighteen cases of tobacco consigned to Andrew Bradshaw, of No. 121 Pearl street, were seized by officers of the Custom-house yesterday at the freight depot at Hudson and Laight streets, on information furnished by Special Agent Kimball, of Boston, that they had been transported in bond from Canada to Boston. Their owner had paid only $400 duties on them instead of $4,000, the amount the law calls for.

Mme. Gradot was in the Custom-house yesterday attempting to negotiate for the release of her boxes of fineries seized on the Ville de Paris on Friday evening. The result of her pleadings did not transpire, but the goods still remain in the seizure-room.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

NEARLY COMPLETE UNOFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES—THE LEGISLATURE, CONGRESSMEN, AND COUNCILORS.

We have now received from various sources nearly complete returns of the vote of New-Hampshire, at the election held on Tuesday, 9th inst. In the following table we give the vote for Governor by counties at that time, from all but three small towns, compared with the result last year:

	1875.			1874.		
County.	Cheney, Rep.	Roberts, Dem.	Prohibition and scat.	McCutchins, Rep.	Weston, Dem.	Prohibition and scat.
Belknap	2201	2239	24	1764	2128	76
Carroll	1977	2600	30	1822	2365	81
Cheshire	3891	2033	26	3460	2870	81
Coos	1451	1992	67	1311	1865	138
Grafton	4580	4887	72	3915	4886	175
Hillsborough	7667	7298	154	6378	6607	375
Merrimac	5374	5689	84	4767	5166	157
Rockingham	6056	5813	131	5530	4994	346
Strafford	3746	3272	133	3013	2741	484
Sullivan	2497	2064	60	2178	1976	184
Total	39440	38787	781	34138	35598	2107
Plurality	653				1460	

Aggregate vote in 1875, 79,008; in 1874, 71,843. As a majority of all the votes cast is necessary to elect the Governor in New-Hampshire, there is this year no choice by the people.

For members of Congress the vote on the 9th inst., as compared with that cast two years ago, was as follows:

	1875.			1873.		
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.
First	13,710	14,172	295	12,103	11,725	486
Second	12,931	13,035	187	10,780	10,773	320
Third	12,234	12,161	122	10,295	10,633	398
Total	38,875	39,368	604	33,178	33,131	1,204

As plurality of votes elect the Congressmen, the Democrats have chosen their candidates in the Second and First Districts and the Republicans theirs in the Third. Cheney, the Republican candidate for Governor, carries the first Congressional District by 100 plurality.

Of the five Councilors elect, two are Republicans and three are Democrats. The State Senate stands five Republicans and five Democrats, with no choice in Districts Two and Four. The House of Representatives will stand 192 Republicans and 181 Democrats, and the Republicans, having eleven majority in that body, will be able, in joint convention of the two Houses, to fill the vacancies in the Senate with two Republicans and elect the Republican candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner. Hon. James F. Briggs, Republican candidate for Senator in District Three, will contest the election of Martin, Democratic Senator elect, on the ground of frauds in Manchester. Should Martin be unseated, the Councilor in the same district might also be left out in the cold, and the Republicans thus gain control of the entire State Government. At the worst they will have possession of all but the Council. Their victory is, therefore, nearly, if not quite complete.

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST "ELASTIC TRUSS"—warranted the best—is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box No. 507, Rochester, N. Y.

My pretty Jane, my pretty Jane,
Oh, do not look so shy!
Your teeth are white as snow-drifts,
Their beauty charms my eye;
And also, thanks to SOZODONT,
Your breath's as sweet as rye.

Postal Package Scale.
Adopted by the United States Government.
Great Saving in transmission of packages.
Useful to all. Manufactured by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Preserve the teeth beautifully.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

SPEER—MORGAN.—On Thursday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, JAMES P. SPEER to MARY L., daughter of William Morgan, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Saturday, March 13, of membraneous croup, FRANCIS EDWARD, youngest child of John J. and Emma J. Barker, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on (this) Tuesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENTON.—In Brooklyn, Sunday evening, March 14, ELIZA P., wife of Thomas G. Benton, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 33 Tompkins place, Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Suffolk, Va., for interment.

☞ Suffolk, Norfolk, and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

BOARDMAN.—On Sunday, 14th inst., PHILIPPINE ANNETTE, wife of Frederick W. Boardman, and daughter of the late William Slosson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday next, 17th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday afternoon, March 14, RACHAL LOUISA, daughter of Nathaniel G. and Rachel Bradford.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th av. and 45th st., at 12 M., Wednesday, March 17, without further notice.

COWDREY.—At Passaic, N. J., on Monday, March 15, 1875, Mrs. MARY H. COWDREY, widow of the late David M. Cowdrey, aged 75 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence (as above) on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M. Erie cars, foot Chambers st., leave at 1:45 P. M.

DAVIES.—March 15, of pneumonia, THEODORE DAVIES, son of Henry E. and Rebecca W. Davies, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 35 West 56th st., on Wednesday morning at 9:45 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Fishkill for burial.

DENSMORE.—In Brooklyn, March 13, 1875, after a brief illness, ELIZA ODELL, wife of Byron Dunsmore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 519 Park av., near Bedford av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAVILAND.—At Poughkeepsie, on the 13th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, SUSAN A., widow of Willis Haviland, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from No. 253 Church st., Poughkeepsie, on Third day, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HAYS.—On Saturday evening, March 13, 1875, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM J. HAYS, only son of A. B. Hays.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st.

HEWES.—On the 13th inst., at Newark, N. J., Mrs. MARY A. HEWES, mother of Joseph L. Hewes, deceased, aged 86 years.

Her funeral will be attended from the residence of her daughter in-law, No. 16 Park place, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOPPER.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, NATHANIEL HOPPER, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Church, Katonah Station, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Train from Grand Central Depot at 10:05 A. M.

JARVIS.—March 15, JONATHAN JARVIS, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

JONES.—On Sunday evening, March 14, MARIA, widow of Robert Jones, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 48 West 25th st., on Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

MEYER.—On Monday, March 15, JEANNIE S., wife of Henry J. Meyer, of Hastings on the Hudson.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, William Menck, No. 242 West 56th st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOFFATT.—March 14, 1875, at No. 57 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., CHARLES E. MOFFATT.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, March 16, at 8 o'clock A. M. Remains taken to Washingtonville, Orange County, for interment.

SMITH.—On Sunday evening, March 14, 1875, WILLIAM SMITH, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 57 St. Mark's place, Wednesday, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

THISTLE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., 14th inst., JOANNA THISTLE, relict of Samuel E. Thistle, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Baptist Church, corner Clinton av. and Serell st., West Hoboken. The remains will be interred in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, Wednesday, 17th. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall st. to take the 11 o'clock A. M. boat.

VAN VLIET.—On Sunday, March 14, ABBIE JANE, wife of John B. Van Vliet, and daughter of the late Alexander Purdy, of Macedon, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLER.—On Friday, March 12, of pneumonia, ALFRED WALLER, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 16, at 11 o'clock, from Grace Church, White Plains. Trains by Harlem Railroad leave Grand Central Depot 9:15 and 10:05 A. M., returning 12:10 and 1:45.

WHITEHEAD.—On Monday, March 15, ELLA MARIA, child of Rev. J. H. and Helena A. Whitehead, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the home of her grandfather, Joseph Whitehead, No. 135 East 38th st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At New-London, Conn., Thursday evening, March 11, 1875, NANCY L., widow of the late Hon. Thomas W. Williams, in the 90th year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTRIFICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentrifice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT ALMOST EVERY child is troubled more or less by worms. They seem to be the curse of infancy. But since the introduction of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, there is no necessity for their annoying presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he will tell you they are the best.

NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is good all the time for the diseases incidental to traveling. A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of strange waters, and may often save life. Druggists sells it.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC.

The rate of postage on mailable matter of the third-class having been increased (by act of Congress approved March 3, 1875,) from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce, or fraction thereof, notice is hereby given that all such matter deposited in this office, or its stations, (including books, transient newspapers and periodicals, merchandise, patterns, samples, circulars, proof sheets, book manuscript, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, scions, &c.,) must be fully prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of one cent per ounce, or fraction thereof, or it cannot be forwarded in the mails.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 144 West 22d st., elegant household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings, bedding carpets, &c. On WEDNESDAY, at store, No. 37 Nassau st., household furniture from two storage warehouses. On THURSDAY, handsome household furniture at the private residence No. 123 East 26th st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL, 1875.
CONTENTS:

THE FRENCH BROAD. By CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON.
With Fifteen Illustrations.
THE FOLLOWER. By R. H. STODDARD.
CARICATURES OF THE REFORMATION. By JAMES PARTON.
With Sixteen Illustrations.
SUNRISE ON LATMOS.
ANGELICA KAUFFMAN.
With Five Illustrations.
RAPE OF THE GAMP. By C. WELSH MASON.
CHAPTER XXI. Something Wrong.—XXII. Him! why, Him!—XXIII. The Last Feather.
With Two Illustrations.
SHINNECOCK.
THE STONE AGE IN EUROPE.—I. THE DRIFT. By Prof. CHARLES RAU.
With Eight Illustrations.
AMERICAN HUMOR. By Hon. S. S. COX.
With Sixteen Illustrations.
THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC.—(Sixth Paper.)—PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURE. By Hon. DAVID A. WELLS.
A LION IN THE WAY. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
MICHAEL ANGELO.
THE WIDOW CASE. By ROSE TERRY COOKE.
UNDER THE ROSE. By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.
MISS ANGEL. By Miss THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XV. Put out the Light.—XVI. Und Mache all' mein Wünschen wahr.—XVII. Through Winter-time to Spring.—XVIII. A Game of Cards.—XIX. Be the Fire Ashes.
LIKE A CHILD. By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

Among the attractive features of the April Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE are the following:

An entertaining paper, by Hon. S. S. COX, on American Humor, characteristically illustrated.

Hon. DAVID A. WELL'S comprehensive review of our progress in manufacture during the century now closing, being the sixth paper of the Centennial Series.

A biographical sketch of Angelica Kauffman, illustrated by her own etchings—a paper of special interest in connection with Miss THACKERAY'S new serial story, "Miss Angel."

A paper on Michael Angelo, especially concerning his private life, his poems, and his association with Vittoria Colonna.

A profusely illustrated paper, by JAMES PARTON, on the Caricatures of the Reformation.

The commencement of a series of illustrated papers, by Prof. CHARLES RAU, on the Stone Age in Europe.

A brilliant, illustrated article, by Miss CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON, on the French Broad River, being the narrative of a Summer tour among the mountains of Western North Carolina.

The continuation of the serial stories, "Rape of the Gamp" and "Miss Angel."

Short stories by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, ROSE TERRY COOKE, and HENRY ECKFORD;

Poems by R. H. STODDARD, TITUS M. COAN, WILL WALLACE HARNEY, and LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON; and

The five Editorial Departments, covering every matter of current interest in Art, Society, Literature, Science, History, and Anecdote.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat excited; prices higher; No. 1 Spring, 95c.; No. 2 do., 91⅞c. for gilt-edge; 90¾c. for regular, spot; 91¾c. April; 95¾c. May; 96¼c. June; No. 3 do., 87c.@87¼c.; Rejected, 79¾c.@80c. Corn advanced; in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 65¼c. spot; 65⅞c. bid April; 71¾c. bid May; 70½c.@70¾c. June; Rejected, 62¾c.@62⅞c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 53c. spot; 53⅝c. April; 56½c.@56⅝c. May; Rejected, 50½c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 97c.@98. Barley dull, declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 01½ spot; 98c. April. Seeds in fair demand, firm; Timothy, $2 05@$2 45; Clover $6 10@$6 40. Dressed Hogs in good demand; light, $8; heavy, $8 30@$8 50. Pork active; higher at $19 15@$19 20, spot; $19 20@$19 20½, April; $19 50@$19 52½, May; $19 80, June. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; prices higher at $13 75, spot or April; $13 92½@$13 95, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.; Short Clear do., 10⅝c., all loose spot. Whisky firm; in fair demand at $1 11. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat was ⅛c. lower. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Flour quiet; Fine, $4 25; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 50; Choice, $5 62½@$6. Corn in good demand, scarce and higher; White and Yellow, 88c.@90c. Oats scarce and firm at 71c. Bran firmer at $1 15@$1 20. Hay dull; prime, $22. Pork quiet but firm at $20. Dry-salted Meats firmer and scarce; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Hams dull, nominally 12½c.@13c. Lard active; speculative demand for Refined, in tcs.; steam, 13½c.; Packers, 13⅞c.; Refined, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Sugar firm and in good demand; light supply; sales of inferior at 5½c.@6¼c.; common, 6¼c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses firm and in good demand; light supply; common to prime fermenting, 43c.@57c.; Fair to choice boiled, 52c.@65c. Coffee in fair demand; fair to prime, 17c.@18c. Whisky dull; nominally $1 14@$1 15. Corn-meal dull at $3 75. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Pork, 6,500 bbls.; Lard, 2,400 tcs and 4,600 kegs; Bacon, 681 casks; Hams, 832 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 532 cks.; Coffee, in first hands, 13,000 bags; in dealers' hands, 8,000 bags. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 54; Gold, 115¼.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Flour quiet, unchanged; in good demand for Extra Fall. Wheat irregular, with a speculative feeling based on supposed injury to the growing crop by the severe winter; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09½@$1 10, cash; $1 10, April; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 06; No. 2 Spring, 88½c.@90c. Corn in good demand, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63c.@64¾c., cash; 68c., May. Oats higher at 58c.@58½c. Barley quiet; unchanged. Rye higher at $1 01@$1 03. Whisky higher at $1 12. Pork higher at $19 50@$19 75, cash; $19 50, March; $20, July. Dry-salted Meats firm, higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10¾c.; Sides held ¼c. higher at close. Bacon active, higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Lard higher at 13½c. cash; 13¾c. up country. Live Hogs active, strong; Yorkers, $6@$6 37½; medium to fair Packing, $6 50@$7; good to choice, $7 25@$7 75. Cattle firm, in good demand; supply scant; native Butchers' $5 35@$5 37½; No. Shipping Steers, $5 50@$5 60; common Mixed stock, $3@$3 75; fair to good Texans, $4@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. In store and afloat—Wheat, 51,647 bushels; Corn, 60,131 bushels; Oats, 2,244 bushels; Barley, 72,554 bushels; Peas, 4,504 bushels; Malt, 25,357 bushels. Flour dull; small sales at unchanged rates. Wheat in fair speculative demand and firm; sales of 3,200 bushels Wisconsin Spring at $1 07. Corn High Mixed New at 76c.@77c. Oats dull; Canada, 63c., on track. Rye neglected. Barley dull; 1 car State Four-rowed at $1 10, on track. Pork firm and higher; sales at $20 for Heavy Mess. Lard, 14c.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95c.; No. 2, 90½c.; April, 91½c.; May, 91⅞c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2, in store, fresh, 52½c. Corn firm, scarce; No 2 Mixed, fresh, in store, 65½c.; May, 69c. Rye steadier; No. 1, in store, $1 03. Barley dull, declining; No. 2 Spring, in store, fresh, $1 05; March, $1 03; No. 3 do., in store, 88c. Provisions firmer. Pork firm at $19, cash; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime Pork, $14; Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 7¼c., loose; Middles firm at 10¼c.@11¼c., loose; Boxed ¼c. higher. Prime Lard—Steam held firmly at 14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn dull at 66½c.@67c. Oats quiet, steady at 59c.@63c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley dull; Fall, $1 25. Butter dull. Clover-seed, 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm at $19 50@$20, spot; $19 75, seller April. Lard active, higher; Steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats firmer, higher; Shoulders, 7¼c. spot; 7½c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c., spot; 10¾c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Live Hogs firm; Common, $6 50@$7; Fair to Medium, $7 25@$7 50; Good, $7 75@$8; no choice offering.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Flour in fair demand; firm. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 63c.@65c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork nominally $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, $7 40@$7 50; Clear Rib Sides, $10 40@$10 50; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅜c. and 11⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard firm at 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Bagging quiet and firm at 12½c.@13c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 15.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales 17,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 16; extra White Michigan held at $1 30@$1 33, latter for car lots. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm, quiet; Canada held at $1 23@$1 25. Corn-meal—$34 for bolted, $33 50 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $31 ₱ ton.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Wheat without movement. Rye quiet at 86c.@87c. for State. Corn steady; quiet at 84c.@86c. for Western. Barley—The advanced price asked checks transactions; sales of two cars No. 2 Six-rowed State on private terms, probably about $1 15. Oats in moderate request; steady at 64c.@67c.; sales, one car State at 66c.

DETROIT, March 15.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn and Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 40. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Flour in good demand at $4 75@$7. Wheat active and higher at 82c.@84c. Oats dull; Mixed, 69c. Pork nominal. Lard firm at 14¼c.@15c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Wheat, Corn, and Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 12c.; Legal Test, 13c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—Oats steady at 56c.@59c. Other Grains unchanged. Hams, 12½c.@13c. Lard steady at 13½c.@14c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,002 bales; exports, to France, 1,185 bales; to the Continent, 1,420 bales; coastwise, 1,114 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 32,277 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,134 bales; gross receipts, 1,134 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,002 bales; coastwise, 241 bales; sales, 351 bales; stock, 63,330 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 5,865 bales; gross receipts, 6,015 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,165 bales; to the Continent, 1,250 bales; coastwise, 4,610 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 241,633 bales.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 884 bales; gross receipts, 919 bales; exports, coastwise, 42 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock, 69,818 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 15—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 ₱ cent., which is 1-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway shares, 24¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—United States 5-20 bonds, 99¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do. deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16c.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8d. Sales of Uplands, shipments of the new crop, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 50s. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,300 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; also, sales of the same at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.

LONDON, March 15.—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 15.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

Spirits Turpentine 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

THE SLUNG-SHOT ASSAULT BY A NEGRO DOMESTIC.

Carrie Rogers, a colored domestic residing at No. 54 Thompson street, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by District Attorney Nolan, charged with assaulting her employer, Dr. Louis S. Horton, of No. 43 Seventh avenue, with a slung-shot. Dr. Horton swore that he had employed another servant to take the place of Carrie, and the latter, being informed of the proposed change, conceived a plan to revenge herself on her employer. On the 6th of February she was called by the Doctor to assist him in putting up a stove, and while the former was in a stooping condition, dealt him three or four blows on the head and face with a slung-shot, inflicting serious injuries. The enraged domestic then fled from the house, and was arrested two days afterward by Capt. Kennedy. Carrie took the stand in her own behalf, and swore that she knew nothing of her intended dismissal. She admitted having assaulted Dr. Horton with the slung-shot, but stated that she did so in self-defense, the Doctor having attempted to commit an outrage upon her. The jury found the prisoner guilty of felonious assault with intent to kill, and she was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to eight years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 15, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of First avenue, for $9,850, to J. H. Bird. R. J. Garretson also sold, under a similar court order, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-sixth street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $5,375, to J. T. Lawrence, plaintiff in the legal action. This lot was first knocked down to H. Henike for $5,700, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale, a resale was made with the result noted.

The following auctions were postponed: Sale by James M. Miller of one lot on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street, adjourned to the 19th inst.; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of two houses and lots on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 22d inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of four lots on East Ninety-third street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to the 23d inst., and sale by Hugh N. Camp of lots on Schuyler street, west of Cortlandt avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Sales are noticed for to-day as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, under the direction of Messrs. William B. Astor and Walter Langdon, of the large four-story brick house, with plot of land 94 by 150.10 by 42.1 by 125.6, No. 61 Lafayette place, south-west corner of Astor place. This property is admirably located, and its proximity to Broadway makes it a very desirable investment. The proposed sale is the most important taking place during the week.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Gardner, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 75, on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MARCH 15.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 124th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 25x100.11	$9,850

By Richard J. Garretson.

1 lot, West 66th st. n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5	$5,375

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 13.

14th st., n.s., 266 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; J. F. Wurthmann to J. H. Meyer	$25,000
89th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 64.3x100.8; St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females to J. H. Tuttle, C. Curtiss, A. B. McDonald, T. P. Cumings, S. P. Nash, and F. Pott	15,000
104th st. s.s., 166.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 33.4x100.11; G. D. Bayard and J. Schoener to F. S. Smith	28,000
122d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; G. W. Van Sicien to P. E. Gaddis	6,500
127th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., 100x99.11; R. C. Fellows to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company	7,600
Central av., n. e. corner of King's Bridge road, 142 377-1000 acres, including interest in Central and 2d and 3d and Marion and Berrian avs. and Southern Boulevard, excepting lot No. 83 on map of Benjamin Berrian; Berrian av., 300 ft. s. of Southern Boulevard, 5 937-1000 acres; Catharine H. Anthony, W. Post, and G. W. Hall, Executors, to C. L. Anthony and D. R. Kendall, ½ part, excepting from this conveyance land conveyed by C. L. Anthony to the Jerome Park villa, being 10 358-1000 acres	125,000
Same property; H. B. Claflin to D. R. Kendall, ¼ part	97,500
Fordham av., e. s., part of lot No. 17, Monterey, 25x303; Marie Ingelbrand, widow, to Catharine Ferber	800
3d av., e. s., 41.4 ft. s. of 79th st., 20.3x85; J. Smith to H. Raphael	25,000
King's Bridge road, s. e. corner of 155th st., 149.1x274.6, to w. s. of 9th av. at point 133.10 ft. s. of 155th st., thence n. e. 133.10 ft. to 155th st., thence n. w. 303 ft. to beginning, except such part as now belongs to the Mayor, &c., of New-York; E. D. Gale, Referee, to D. M. Armstrong	10,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Elizabeth st., No. 15, front and rear, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Maiden lane, No. 128, 3 years, per year	2,000
Spring st., No. 23, except basement, 2 years, per year	1,300
Watt st., Nos. 50 and 52, also rear of same, 5 years, per year	1,800
46th st., No. 38 West, 3 years, per year	1,500
3d av., No. 209, 12 years; 6 years, per year, $1,600; 6 years, per year	1,700
6th av., No. 213, 3 1-6 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Keity; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

THAT SUPERBLY FRESCOED, WELL built, hard-wood-finished house, No. 210 West 59th st., for sale, with mirrors and bronze gas fixtures of great elegance; it contains all modern conveniences and improvements of every kind; would lease for five years or more. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 231 West 45th st., in fee; size 21x56x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE reservoir—Three-term leasehold; ground rent, $300; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; price reasonable. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—SEPARATE OR TOGETHER, near 6th av., on 23d st., three houses, three and four stories; lots adjoining, together, 72 by 100; price low; easy terms. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT NO. 213 5TH ST., City; splendid location for tenement-house or store; terms, $17,000; $10,000 on mortgage. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; 2D AV., NEAR 20TH ST., a high-stoop house; modern improvements; perfect order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.—THE FIRST-class medium-sized house No. 39 West 45th st. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON PRESIDENT ST., NEAR COURT st., Brooklyn, one of the best and most comfortable houses in the City; size, 37.6x50, (on lots 75x100;) all improvements; in prime order; possession when desired; price reasonable; would exchange for good house without ground, of equally desirable situation. Address HOME, Box No. 3,811 Post Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—RESIDENCE FOR sale.—A four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy, every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house controls a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DE-lancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, forty-six acres, large brick mansion, twenty-five rooms; brick stables and carriage-house, farm-house and outbuildings; vineyards, orchards, small fruit, &c., &c.; twenty minutes' walk south-east from centre of city, and just without its limits; beautiful and extensive views, and in line of city improvements. Apply to WINANS & DAVIES, No. 61 Liberty st., room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, TO LET, or lease—a very nice country house, nearly new, near my residence, where we have neither chills and fever nor mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STYLISH RESIDENCE at Springfield, Mass.; location high, view extensive; about six lots; house brick, fourteen rooms; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

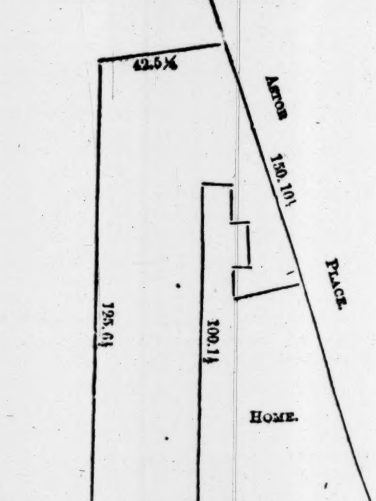
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot,



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or R. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, NO. 5 1-2 PINE ST., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of owner, the following property:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 72 north-west corner 13th st., known as the Lenox House, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 51.6x60x100.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET—No. 425, opposite Theological Seminary, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x70x104.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—No. 75, north-west corner 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x100.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—Nos. 71 and 73, adjoining, four story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, each 19x55x100.

Maps and circulars, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, and of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, No. 29 Wall st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,

have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of

THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,

known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 82th st. This property will be offered at auction, at

UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE RESIDENCE AT CATSKILL, N. Y., to be sold at auction. Being about to engage in business elsewhere, I will sell my dwelling and grounds at Catskill, at public auction, on Tuesday, March 23, at the Irving House, in said village; the house is two-story and attic frame filled in with brick; the grounds, 150x200 feet; the location and surroundings are all that can be desired; a fine conservatory, beautiful lawn, shade trees, and a variety of fruit. For particulars address F. J. MASTEN, Catskill, N. Y., or CORNISH & CONGDON, 175 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.—TO LET, A FINE country residence with five or ten acres of land; a fine garden and fruit; one hour from 42d st. depot; a rare chance for a good tenant. For further particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

TO LET—NO. 310 WEST 48TH ST., A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in splendid order, now occupied by the owner, elegantly frescoed throughout, all the latest improvements, with immediate possession, at a low rent to a first-class tenant. WILLIAM H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

A FEW SUITES OF APARTMENTS ARE now finished and open for inspection, and to lease, in the apartment houses north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st. Apply to J. H. SHERWOOD or J. P. COLT, No. 531 5th av.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED RENTS) OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS—5th av., near Madison square—To let to desirable parties upon very moderate terms. Address H. F.; Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

HOUSE NO 56 UNION ST., TO LET; also, lots to lease on 3d av., near 24th st., Brooklyn. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST.; ALSO, Nos. 416 and 418 4th av., with or without stores. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12TH st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements; perfect order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

OVER FIFTY THREE AND FOUR STORY high-stoop brick and stone houses in good locations below Central Park, between 3d and 9th avs., furnished and unfurnished. Reduced rents. HILL, 913 6th av.

A VERY ELEGANTLY AND FULLY FURNISHED four-story brown-stone house on Madison av., near 41st st., to let; private family only. Address F. H. BEERS, No. 33 West 22d st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT; EIGHT rooms; French plan; modern improvements; strictly respectable; on West 38th st.; $80. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PRIVATE family—An unfurnished four-story first-class house in 46th st., near 5th av.; $2,200. Address F. H. BEERS, No. 33 West 22d st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling-house, completely furnished, situated in 34th st., near Park av., to private family; rent low. Address F. H. BEERS, No. 33 West 22d st.

A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 24 Leroy st., to let to a single family only; in good order and lately painted. G. W. CHURCH, No. 95 Fulton st.

TO RENT—NO. 169 EAST 82D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone twenty-foot house, $1,200, with extra lot. COMEY & CO., No. 538 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on West 23d st., to let, furnished. Apply to Dr. BROWN, No. 251 West 23d st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—A LIGHT AND DESIRABLE OFFICE ON second floor, front. Inquire of JOHN A. DOUGAN, Hatter, No. 102 Nassau st., corner of Ann st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN, CORNER 5th av. and 132d st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th av., before 10 A. M.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NEAR MADISON AV. —A four-story English basement house; rent low to a private family. Address F. H. BEERS, 33 West 22d st.

FIRST AND THIRD FLATS OF HOUSE No. 570 Lexington av. to let. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.

Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.

LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THIRD AV., STORE AND DWELLING TO let; No. 2,270, between 123d and 124th sts. Apply ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4TH AV., separately or together, with or without dwelling portion of houses; also, a shop on second floor, No. 196 Franklin st., to let or lease.

ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

STORE, WITH DWELLING, TO LET.—Fixtures for sale; has been occupied for fifteen years as a fancy store. Apply on premises, No. 162 7th av.

FLOORS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER at No. 353 Washington st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 100 WILLIAM ST. APPLY to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LADY WISHES TO RENT A HAND-SOME house on 5th av.; (corner preferred;) is willing to furnish the owner with a private table; only a party requiring first-class appointments in every particular desired. Unexceptionable references given. Address all the week RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 120 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A second floor of a house in the Ninth Ward, from May 1. Address, stating location and terms, B. H., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution.

F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION. —Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE by an experienced tutor. Address TUTOR, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY PROFESSOR OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL music desires a few more pupils; terms moderate. Address ANDANTE, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—PUPILS, BY AN EXPERIENCED tutor; highest City references. Address W. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. —A regular weekly meeting of the club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P.M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ.

Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. March 17, 1875, for building FOUR AERIAL LADDERS. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Board of Health on TUESDAY, 23d inst., for permit to erect a building for the slaughtering of animals on block bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 11th av., and Hudson River.

DRY GOODS.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between M. L. CURTIS and T. S. WOOD, under the name of CURTIS & WOOD, is this day, March 13, 1875, dissolved by mutual consent. T. S. WOOD alone signs in liquidation.

T. S. WOOD.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION in prices of marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, JR., copartners under the firm name of J. J. JOHNSTON & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., copartners under the firm name of J. J. Johnston & Co., hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 473 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Auctioneers, the stock of goods and store fixtures of said bankrupts, consisting of fur and wool hats, cloth caps, manufactured furs, buck and kid gloves and mittens, straw goods, umbrellas, lap-robes, safe, desks, counters, &c.—Dated New-York City, March 1, 1875.

mh2-law3wTu* SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,068.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 2d day of February, 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1875.

THOMAS MACKELLAR, Assignee,
mh16-law3wTu* No. 7 Pine street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER ROEST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William G. Vander Roest, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875. EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.

A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Assignee.
mh2-law3wTu*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS. —At the City of New-York, the 15th day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of JACOB ROBINSON, of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of the said district.

LUTHER J. RICK,
WILLIAM ECKERT,
Assignees, No. 105 Broad street, New-York.
mh16-law3wTu*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families select servants for all capacities, and all nations, male and female.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a number of very desirable servants, Protestants and Catholics, male and female, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young woman as an experienced chamber-maid or house-maid; can do plain sewing nicely or fine washing; has two years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; is neat, understands her work, and gets on well with other servants; has good references; desires a steady place; does not object to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well-experienced young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A REspectable young girl; is careful of children, fond of them; used to house-work; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 460 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART YOUNG chamber-maid and waitress, with good City references; either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing, or to take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 116½ West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and nurse; can sew and do all kinds of embroidery; good City reference. Call at No. 321 West 39th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work and washing; has two years' City references. Apply at No. 222 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups creams, &c.; can get up nice made dishes; understands milk and butter; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a highly respectable and a thorough family cook; meats, pastries, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; is a desirable person; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—USEFUL GIRL.—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and to make butter; also a young girl, to make herself generally useful; both Protestants. Apply at No. 127 East 34th st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, basement door.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry-cook; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHING, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUStrious girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; will be found a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook and first-class laundress; references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING ENGLISH girl, with City reference, as good cook and laundress; perfectly willing to be useful, and will go in the country if required; is honest and temperate. Call for Maggie, No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can take full charge of her kitchen; will do the coarse washing if required; best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 270 7th av., second floor, front room; ring the bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman, as good plain family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; also bread and biscuit; is also a good laundress, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c., bones, and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 629 Hudson st., second floor, back room.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Presbyterian women in a private family; one to cook and the other as waitress and chamber-maid; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron, or will do the general work; is thoroughly capable, and prefers the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook; has lived in the first families in the City; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, games, and desserts, and is a good bread and biscuit maker. Call at store, No. 715 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; makes excellent bread and biscuit, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant American woman, having good City references, or would like to cook, wash, iron, or general house-work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman to do the cooking of a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking; is obliging and economical; City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS ABLE TO take the place of a man; is an excellent French cook; is equally good in Spanish, English, and American cooking; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH PROTESTANT cook, where a kitchen-maid will be had; Newport preferred; has excellent testimonials, and any one can see ladies for her. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and good baker and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st., rear house, Room No. 5.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, &c., and an excellent laundress. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of first-class cooking, baking, and makes variations; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH GIRL; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of American cooking and baking; speaks good English; well recommended; is very tidy, willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing, and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 10 Elizabeth st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, (German,) to go out by the day to families, or would take work to do at her house; is a superior cutter, and fits in the latest fashions; excellent reference. Call or address No. 489 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS maker in a private family where there are young ladies; is a good general seamstress and operator; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 345 East 12th st., second floor, back.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD and experienced dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Call at 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, A position as governess or companion; City or country. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 526 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant as working housekeeper in a respectable family; can do all kinds of sewing by hand and machine, and take the entire charge of children; a home more an object than high wages. Call at 396 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL lately landed, who can do plain cooking, wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST New-England woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman, or would go as cook, washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART AMERICAN girl for general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Apply at 159 East 28th st., book store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to do ladies' or families' washing at her own home, or to go out by the day; City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid who speaks French and English, dresses hair, and makes dresses; has good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, in a respectable family. Apply at present employer's, No. 370 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has seven years' City reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress or chambermaid and fine washer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 46th st., top floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable young girl, who is fond and kind to children; can instruct young children in French; is also a good seamstress and a willing, well-tempered girl; has best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL, just arrived from Paris, as nurse to growing children; understands her business thoroughly; has five years' best reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, NEWLY ARrived; speaks good French; can do plain sewing, or would assist in any other work; is very obliging and willing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CHARGE OF AN INFANT from its birth, or would wait on an invalid; no objection to the country, or would go to Europe; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 107 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class nurse, or would take care of children and do either chamber-work or sew; has eleven years' reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH WOMan as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; best City references. Call Tuesday and Thursday at No. 243 West 55th st., rear cottage.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR CHAMber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; country preferred; City reference given. Call or address No. 230 East 46th st., top floor front.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, who will take grown children, as well as sew. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE in a hospital; has had seven years' experience as such; recommended by the first doctors in the City. Call or address No. 245 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,218 Broadway, corner 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby, or one or more growing children; best of reference. Call at No. 319 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE OR to do housework in a small family; understands her business; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 160 East 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 513 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid and Seamstress, or Nurse.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable, and thorough seamstress and experienced; nurse for young or growing children; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, and all kinds of family sewing, all in the best and neatest manner; country or City; very best City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT LADIES' AND children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; would be willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 East 57th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, BY the day, week, or month; if by the day, $1 25 per day; can sew on different machines; in private families or with a dress-maker. Call or address Seamstress, No. 779 7th av., near 52d st., upper floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day in private families; understands family sewing, babies' and children's clothing. Call at No. 301½ East 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, to go out by the day in private families; understands family sewing, baby and children's clothing. Apply at No. 251 East 35th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do up-stairs work and sewing or waiting. Address N. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young English Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL; IS AN experienced waitress, neat and careful; can also take a place as parlor or chamber-maid; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and can make all kinds of salads; is neat and tidy; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 685 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts., in the shoe store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; is willing and obliging; understands her business; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 283 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, TAKing the place of a man, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,253 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done, fluting by machine; terms moderate; the best of reference; has a beautiful place for bleaching. Inquire for Mrs. Moore, No. 308 West 44th st., near 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMan to do ladies' or families' washing at her own home, or to go out by the day; City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and careful driver; sober and perfectly trustworthy; has seven years' City reference from one gentleman. Address M. D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman; experienced, and in all respects competent; young, unmarried, Protestant; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; can recommend him highly for past year. Call on H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a first-class driver of twelve years' experience in this country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference, if required. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and management of horses carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived three years in last place; best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; understands the business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of City references from last employer; or, would take care of a gentleman's road team. Address W. D., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING English as first-class coachman; is a thorough and careful driver in every respect; sober and industrious; excellent City reference. Address A. L. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class man, a careful driver, an excellent groom; strictly temperate; will be recommended in every particular. Call or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; understands gardening, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN AS coachman, gardener, and farmer; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 133 Elizabeth st., harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, who is thoroughly experienced and highly recommended; understands gardening; can milk; lived seven years in last situation. Address B., No. 33 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is disengaged on account of gentleman selling out; sober and industrious; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED careful and stylish driver, and groom of long experience; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references. Address D. C., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant single man, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, repair roads or walks, mow lawn, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, willing, and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO family; understands his business thoroughly; City or country, country preferred; excellent reference from last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WILLing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

FARMER.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to gentlemen having lately purchased farms; or to parties desiring the service of an active operator in the soil, that thoroughly understands the management of a farm, including permanent improvements, care and managment of milk dairy, raising and management of stock, vegetables, &c.; City reference; no incumbrance. Address Farmer, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN married man, aged forty-three years, with family of four children; speaks good English; man can do farm work, flowers, vegetables, and market gardening; understands grape culture, shrubbery, &c.; four years' recommendation from last employer; wishes rooms for family. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; SPEAKS ENGlish; is strong, neat, willing; has been some time on farms in this country; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER.—WANTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm; American, single. Address A. D. B., No. 134 East 47th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, married, and understands gardening and farming in all its branches; has twelve years' experience in the management of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, and is a first-class fruit and vegetable grower, and well recommended for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man without family, to take charge of a gentleman's place, where there are green-houses, &c.; has ten years' experience in gardening, and understands all its branches; is willing to work, and wishes nothing else but the entire charge of a first-class place; no objection to go South or West; good references. Address P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who has lived with him for over three years; he is an honest, reliable man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouses, and the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, culture of grape, grading, making concrete walks, and putting or keeping a gentleman's place in proper shape; six years' reference from last employer. Address Irvine, No. 634 3d av., top floor, between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT, single man, speaking good English, who can do all kinds of gardening, landscaping, caring green-house, graperies, budding, and pruning out-door flowers and vegetables; long experience and good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT man; understands the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; wife is a good plain cook, or dairy; well recommended. Address for two days W. P., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE; IS master of every branch connected with the profession; is strictly sober, hard-working, and industrious; can produce the best of testimonials. Address or apply to R. T., seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a good man may call on or address Sterling, at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL gardener; married, no children; understands the care of green-house and graperies, fruit and vegetable gardening in all its branches; best of references. Address T. Cox, at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIable single man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address B. C., No. 56 Warren st., for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS TWENty-five years' practical knowledge in this country in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, outdoor and under glass; best of City references. Address M. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentlemen's place in order; would take care of a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man of life-long experience, who guarantees his salary for his success; requires sole charge of his garden. Address J. E., gardener, No. 113 South st., City.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE man; can furnish first-class recommendations; no objections to the South or West. Address T. E. B., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, and industry. Address Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address C. S., No. 253 West 29th st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, age twenty-two; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; good City reference. Call or address No. 122 West 18th st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS porter in a store. Address for two days R. Cradle, Box No. 224 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young man; City or country; understands the care of horses and gardening, and is willing and obliging. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., and inquire for P.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses; is a good careful driver in City or country; understands gardening and can milk; best City reference. Address D., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. G., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City references from last employers, with whom he has lived one and two years; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; DOES NOT speak much English; is a thorough good waiter; has lived in the best of families in Europe; is of good address, and willing to accept moderate wages. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, newly arrived, with four years' certified references; is an excellent servant, with exception of not speaking English. Seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; good reference. Address G. W., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH HEAD-waiter, or butler, speaking English, with good City reference; will go with or without a second man. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best reference from last place. Call at 248 West 47th st., Room 10.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE; ABOUT SEVENteen; must be well educated, write a good hand, and live with his parents. Address Box No. 2,548 Post Office.

STRAW SEWERS OVER BLOCK.—STEADY work to good hands. W. GEORGE, No. 80 West Houston st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS AND PARlor maid who has good recommendations and understands the care of silver. Apply Tuesday, between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 7 University place.

WANTED—AT NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST., A COMpetent girl to do general house-work; City references required. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FRENCH OR SWISS NURSE; PROTestant preferred. None need apply without having full recommendations. Apply at No. 98 5th av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS. In our Crockery Department we have just opened the finest line of UMBRELLAS,

MAJOLICA, PARIAN, AND FANCY CHINA WARE

EMBROIDERY. ever exhibited by any house in this City. All of the best makers PARASOLS.
MILLINERY. represented. Call and examine this stock. It is better than a museum. HOSIERY.

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA......WED., March 17 PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 ALGERIA....WED., April 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 1:30 P. M.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..............April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..............SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100..............Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. Egypt, Sat., Ap'13, 2:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M. The Queen, Sat. April 10—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada..............Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON......Tuesday, March 16, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS..........March 18 INDIANA..........April 8
*KENILWORTH..March 25 OHIO..........April 15
PENNSYLVANIA....April 1 *MINNESOTA.....April 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..............April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..............March 31.
ATLAS..............April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL..............March 22.
ALPS..............April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO FLORIDA WITHOUT CHANGE.

The steamer LEO, DANIELS Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for FERNANDINA, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 3 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class..........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class.......... 22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class.......... 20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer. Through tickets to all points in Florida.

Steamer NORTH POINT will follow on the 25th March.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, WEDNESDAY, March 17.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, March 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..............$100 gold.
Second cabin.............. 60 gold.
Steerage.............. 24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

J. HAVEN & Co., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE AT

NO. 23 UNION SQUARE
OF MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, BED-ROOM, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
THE RETAIL STOCK OF R. LO FORTE, Esq.
Will be sold at public auction on
TUESDAY, 16TH INST., commencing at
3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The furniture will be found all of the best manufacture, of well-seasoned woods.

Elaborately decorated and carved bedsteads, dressing-cases, and Bureaus, inlaid with fancy woods, and finished in the highest possible style. The cabinets will exceed anything yet offered at public auction in this City, and would take up a full column to accurately describe. All the above articles are decidedly the grandest designs in the market.

The upholstered goods are made with a view to durability and elegance of design.

Observe the hour—3 P. M.

J. HAVEN & CO.,
Office and salesroom No. 39 East 13th st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Marine Court to me directed, I will sell WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 11 clock A. M., No. 13 Bowery, by S. Herman, Sheriff's Auctioneer: Chests of black and green teas, coffee, sugars, flour, spices, soap. Also, a large lot of other groceries, &c. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of choice wines, liquors, and cigars. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS a desirable collection of books on history, biography, theology, and general literature.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

STABLE TO RENT.—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST.; two story, 21x93. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 296 5th av., after 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M., or Real Estate Agent, No. 294 6th av.

EXTRA LARGE AND ELEGANT STABLE in 24th st., near 8th av., two stories, for sale. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

First call not to exceed $24 per share.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem.,) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.

[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT,
Attorneys.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY

IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York, or
Amsterdam, Holland,
at the option of the holder. Interest payable 1st day
of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the additional security of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau.	R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th.
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av.	A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n l'e
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau.	C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad.	C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau.	Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad.	A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard.	Isaac Wallach, 16 White.
J. H. Watson, 291 Broadway.	G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl.	R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Prest. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Prest.
HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned, holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, having conferred with various parties in the interest and management of said railroad, and made a partial investigation of its affairs, are of the opinion that the bondholders, for the protection of themselves, should take no hasty action in the premises, but meet together for consultation in their own behalf, and have before them all such information as can be acquired for their use and benefit.

We, therefore, ask you to be present at such a meeting, to be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, Wall st., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

EBENR. CAULDWELL, New-York.
A. W. SPIES, New-York.
F. W. HUIDEKOPER, Meadville, Penn.
GARRY E. CHAMBERS, McLean, N. Y.
CHANDLER ROBBINS, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM to let; handsomely furnished in a new first-class brown-stone house, 44th st., near Broadway; location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Address Owner, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, second floor, consisting of four light rooms; hot and cold water; with or without private table; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with private table or with breakfast only, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; highest references.

ELEGANT FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, with board, furnished or unfurnished; central, homelike, and quiet. No. 36 East 19th st., between University place and Broadway.

$5 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, ENGLISH, French, and music, for a few misses or children. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; also flats and houses. Obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library Rooms.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second-story front rooms; also other rooms to rent, with board to adults desiring a refined home.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with or without board. Terms moderate to a small family of adults.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, on the third and fourth floors; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—THREE SINGLE AND one double.—Table first-class. References given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS HAS a desirable third story front room, sunny, to rent, with board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; hall-room for a gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE sunny room and hall-room attached, with good board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GAR, Editorial Rooms *New-York Times.*

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child ten years old; below 30th st.; terms not over $30 per week. Address Box No. 1,351 Post Office. Private family preferred.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 53d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.

The present value of lot is..............$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety.......... 19,000
House and lot, total cost..............$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Three full lots on 116th st. and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamised, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard; lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Pacific av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep. No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OVER $1,000,000 OF BONDS HAVING already been deposited, outstanding bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds at once with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., New-York, in order to take part in a meeting soon to be called to pass upon a plan of reorganization.

MARCUS L. WARD,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DANIEL D. WHITNEY was unanimously elected President of the company.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

$100,000.—WANTED, BY A MEMBER of the New-York Stock Exchange of many years' experience, a partner, either active or special, and this amount, to engage in the stock, bond, and gold commission business; best of references given. Address E. W., Box No. 4,381 New-York Post Office.

$50,000 CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO or Canada Southern, or $100,000 Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds wanted in exchange for a desirable lot of unincumbered Western property. Address IOWA, No. 145 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, to choose Directors and transact any other proper business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS,
GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TEL.,
N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to holders who are registered as such at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 16th of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of April next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., March 20, 1875, and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

STEAM-BOATS.

POWERFUL STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.—ENgine, 22 by 22 inches; hull—length, 74 feet; width, 16½ feet; draught, 8½ feet; one year old. Address JOHN HICKLER, Contractor, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITALISTS WILLING TO INVESTIgate a safe and very profitable enterprise, will please address ORIGINAL BASIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

LAST 11 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK,
LAST BUT ONE,
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
122d to 128th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

In preparation,
A ROMANTIC DRAMA.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST, AND 6TH AV.
TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY FINAL REPRESENTATION of Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI (last time).......as.......LUCREZIA BORGIA
(Recognized as one of her greatest characters.)

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY—First production this season of Giacometti's greatest work, MARIE ANTOINETTE, expressly written for Mme. Ristori's American tour, and originally produced by her in New-York.

RISTORI in her superb rôle, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THURSDAY—RISTORI in Brooklyn, as ELIZABETH.
SATURDAY LAST (BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.
ONLY MATINEE OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.

RISTORI.—BROOKLYN—THURSDAY—ELIZABETH.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, THURSDAY, March 18.
Re-entree and only appearance in Brooklyn of
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (Marchioness del Grillo,) a
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Reserved Seats, $2, at B'lyn Academy and 114 B'way.

THE GREAT HIPPODROME TROTTING-COURSE.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF THE METROPOLIS.
MIDWINTER TROTTING THE REIGNING SENSATION.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17.
FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 19.
FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 19.
FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 19.

BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.
BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.
BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.

The Great Challenge Twenty-mile Walking Match, between O'Leary, of Chicago, and Reid, of New-York, SATURDAY NIGHT, March 20.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL.

CARRIAGE NOTICE.

Carriages conveying company to the Hebrew Charity Ball, at Academy of Music, TUESDAY, March 16, 1875, will enter Irving place from the north, and go out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., and take up their company in the same order. Guests will take the first coach at the door. J. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH TO NINETY-FOURTH TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 20, FIFTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of this great play will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27,
on which occasion, in accordance with the custom of this theatre, every lady in attendance will be presented with an
ELEGANT SOUVENIR
of the event.

*** Box office now open for sale of reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..............Director
FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon, March 29, 31, April 1, 2, and 3.
CLOSE OF THE
BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Reproduction of Balfe's
TALISMAN.
Last representation of Thomas'
MIGNON.
One performance of Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
KELLOGG IN EACH.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of
Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.

Sale of seats commences Thursday, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, and No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway; reserved seats, $2.

LADIES' FAIR

For the benefit of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
corner of 23d st. and 6th av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 8 to 12 P. M.;
WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th;
FRIDAY, 19th, 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.
PUNCH AND JUDY. MUSIC.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., TO-NIGHT AT 8.

A GREAT MINSTREL BILL THIS WEEK.

GEORGIA	CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 END MEN. 21 ARTISTS.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	"The Ethiopian Nightingale."	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	"Talent for P. T. Barnum."	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Sig. Brignoli and Edwin Adams.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	"The Two Picaninnies."	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	"Darkey's Tribulations."	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	"The Chatalong," &c.	MINSTRELS

Every evening. Reserved seats, 75c., secured at Hall.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

APPLICATIONS NOW RECEIVED DAILY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MILTON NOBLE'S BOHEMIANS, and Detective Ada Laurent, Theadore Loyal, Satsuma, Little All Right, and Dollie Warren.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT AND THE MIDNIGHT STORM.
FRENCH BEAUTIES IN RICH ORIENTAL COSTUMES.
NEW ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

EIGHTEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; Violinist, Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH; Contralto, Miss ANNA E. DUNPHY. The programme will consist exclusively of compositions of the immortal John Sebastian Bach. Admission, 25 cents.

DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 8 o'clock, an entertainment of readings and music for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County.

Mme. Gazzaniga, M. Albites, and Mrs. P. Gulager have kindly volunteered their services.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. CALDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY, Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.
mh16-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
mh9-1aw6mT Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.

MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL,
ROBERT C. BUCHAN, Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.

B. L. LUDINGTON,
d1-1aw6mTu Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 385 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER,
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next. —Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.

PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE
CELEBRATED DIAMOND BRAND
HAMS,
S. DAVIS, JR.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Sold by leading grocers in principal cities.

I WILL GIVE $200 TO ANY ONE WHO will secure me a light, easy political position. Address CONFIDENCE, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!
THE
BIG
BONANZA!

Houses Crowded!! Laughter Incessant

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

*** Seats may be reserved twenty days in advance.

PARK THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA

LAST NIGHTS!
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

as the Troupe appears at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 22d inst., when
MR. FRANK MAYO
begins here in
DAVY CROCKETT.
An American Play, in five acts.
CONSEQUENTLY
THIS IS THE
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
of Lecocq's melodious GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

WEDNESDAY, first Benefit in New-York of
Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY,
the occasion being her last but fourth appearance in this City this season, in her popularly approved rendition of Girofle-Girofla.

FRIDAY, first Benefit this season of
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI,
who will afford her many admirers a farewell opportunity of witnessing her festive Marasquin.

LAST WEEK OF GIROFLE.
NEXT WEEK, FRANK MAYO.

Box-sheet open six days in advance.

SPECIAL.

PARK THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, FIRST BENEFIT OF
Mlle. GEOFFROY,
Last but fourth time of
GIROFLE GIROFLA.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............Manager
THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18,
READING OF HENRY V., BY
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
Reserved seats, $1: admission, 50 cents.
Box office now open from 2 until 4 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

THIRD EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES at Union League Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1 50 each; may be had of G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway; G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 B'WAY, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of* first class makers, *including* WATERS, *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or part cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments.* The same to let.

WATERS' New Scale Pianos, *are the* best made; *the* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash this Month. Monthly Installments received; *on* Pianos, $10 *to* $15; Organs, $4 *to* $8; monthly, after first deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed for 3 cent stamp.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7½ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CORNET.

For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

LECTURES.

LAST LECTURE TO LADIES ONLY.

EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN,
Will give her last private lecture to ladies only, at
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,
THIS (TUESDAY,) P. M., March 16, at 3 o'clock.
Subject—THE SECRETS OF CONVENTS AND MYSTERIES OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

Admission only 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats. Now for sale at Robinson Hall, and at 805 Broadway. Ladies should secure their seats in advance.

PROF. DOREMUS'

First lecture on the HISTORY OF CREATION, at Association Hall, TUESDAY, 16th at 8 P. M.

CHAOS—Physical and chemical properties of gases illustrated. SULPHUROUS ACID, CARBONIC ACID, and NITROUS OXIDE gases converted into liquids and solids, cold 240° below zero.

Tickets to be had at Putnam's, 4th av., corner 23d st.; Graham's, Everett House; Wenck's, Gilsey House; D. Appleton & Co., and Corlies, Macy & Co., No. 39 Nassau st.

GRAND LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE, by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1875. Mr. Talmage has generously consented to donate the proceeds of this lecture to the A. M. E. Zion Church, of Peekskill, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PORTFOLIO

FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY. XV. Georgio Barbarelli. A Knight in Armour. By R. N. WORNUM.
GREEK COINS. II. By H. VIRTUE TEBBS.
L'EAU FORTE EN 1875.
FRENCH ARTISTS OF THE PRESENT DAY. III. Bouguereau. By RENE MENARD.
TECHNICAL NOTES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A KNIGHT IN ARMOUR. By GIORGIONE. Etched by RAJON.
GREEK COINS. Autotype.
GIRL CARRYING A LAMB. By W. A. BOUGUEREAU. Fac-simile Engraving.

Published and for sale by
J. W. BOUTON,
No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

FINE ARTS.

ART. ART.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
Will sell by auction at
NO. 845 BROADWAY, THIS
TUESDAY, AND TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
EVENINGS,
March 16 and 17,
at 8 o'clock,
A LARGE COLLECTION
of
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

A SEVERE GRIEVANCE TO PUBLISHERS—WHAT THEY WILL DO ABOUT IT—THE EXPLANATIONS OF CONGRESSMEN REGARDING ITS PASSAGE—A CIRCULAR FROM POSTMASTER JAMES SHOWING THE EXACT WORKINGS OF THE LAW.

The various publishing houses in this City feel deeply aggrieved by the passage of the new Postal law, which increases the rates on third-class mail matter to one cent per ounce. It is clearly understood by them that the bill was hurried through at the last moment, in the interest of the express companies, and that it does not in any sense embody the views of the members of either House. At present it is felt that nothing can be done but to submit to the provisions of the enactment, but when Congress meets in December effectual measures will be taken to have the objectionable clause repealed. The limit fixed by Congress last year of four pounds to each package, at one cent for every two ounces, had the effect of taking away the carriage of a large number of small packages from the express companies, and in consequence they have been making exertions to secure the passage of an act that would throw this business again into their hands. The publishers of monthly periodicals and musical compositions will suffer severely under the provisions of the new law. In most cases arrangements were made to prepay the postage on these publications to subscribers and customers, and the present high rates of postage will operate very injuriously against their business. They characterized it as an outrage upon the publishing community.

One of the managers of the firm of Messrs. Scribner & Armstrong, in Broadway, said, when spoken to on the subject yesterday, that publishing houses could not regard the bill as otherwise than a most unjust and unwarrantable restriction placed upon their business. He said there was no doubt that every publishing firm in the City regarded the passage of the law as imposing a heavy burden upon them. He did not think anything could be done at present, but when Congress reassembled in December active measures would be taken to nullify the present act. The manner in which it was passed through the Legislature was clearly understood, and he did not think there would be much difficulty in repealing it.

At the American News Company's office, in Nassau street, Mr. Brown expressed views somewhat similar as to the operation of the new enactment, and believed it would occasion much inconvenience.

Mr. W. D. Banker, of the New-York News Company, said it would be some time before the effects of the new arrangement would be felt. He believed that a large amount of miscellaneous matter heretofore forwarded through the mails would now be cut off.

Mr. Dick, of the publishing firm of Dick & Fitzgerald, in Ann street, expressed his disapproval of the bill in the strongest terms. He could not characterize it as anything but a gross outrage. He believed the publishing firms would take effective means to have it abolished at the earliest opportunity.

Several other houses were visited with similar results.

At the close of the investigation of the Louisiana Arbitration Committee yesterday morning a TIMES reporter conversed with some of the Congressmen present in relation to the new Postal law. Each of the gentlemen spoken to on the subject stated that there could be no doubt whatever that it was not the intention of Congress to make any such alteration in the rates as applied to transient printed matter. They stated that the bill was hurried through at a time when the real scope of the enactment altogether escaped the attention of the members in the confusion which always prevails shortly before the adjournment. All who were questioned on the subject were unanimous in this opinion, and did not consider that the new Postal law should be regarded as anything more than one of that class of special enactments which are so often smuggled through the House in the hurry and confusion of the last hours of the session.

CIRCULAR FROM POSTMASTER JAMES.

Postmaster James has had the following circular printed for the information of the public. It shows in the plainest possible manner the absurd discrimination of the new law in favor of mail matter intended for foreign countries as against that exclusively for transmission to places in the United States. It will be seen that it costs as much to send a newspaper to Brooklyn as to Canada, Venezuela, Brazil, or the Sandwich Islands. The rates to Europe are one-half less than those to the City of Churches:

CHANGES IN RATES OF POSTAGE.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, the following rates of postage on mailable matter of the third class have been established:

Domestic.—On pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers and magazines, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, sheet music, engravings, patterns, samples, photographs, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and cions, and all such articles of merchandise as are not excluded by law from the mails, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. Weight of packages limited to four pounds, and postage to be fully prepaid by stamps.

Foreign.—To the Dominion of Canada—On newspapers, books, and all other printed matter, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof; full prepayment compulsory. To Venezuela, by American packet.—On newspapers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, and one cent additional on each newspaper. On all other printed matter, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Full prepayment compulsory. To the Hawaiian Kingdom—On newspapers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. On all other printed matter, four cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Full prepayment compulsory. To Brazil, via American packet, and to Mexico—On newspapers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, and one cent additional for each newspaper. On all other printed matter, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Full prepayment compulsory.

Postmaster James says that in his opinion Congress never intended to include newspapers in the provisions of the new act, which was evidently aimed only to kill the small package traffic in the interest of the express companies. The originators of the bill overlooked the fact that newspapers are included in the grade of mail matters known as third class. There is where they made a fatal mistake. It is probable that when they found out that public opinion would not stand the abrogation of the small package clause of the Postal laws, the increase of rates on third-class matter was hit upon at the last moment, when there was no time to look into the thing with sufficient care.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—BILLS ORDERED PAID—PREPARATIONS FOR BEGINNING THE WORK AUTHORIZED.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company held their regular fortnightly meeting at No. 21 Water street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, the President, in the chair. The Directors present were Mayor Hunter, Controller Powell, and Messrs. Aspinwall, Carroll, Stone, Stranahan, Marshall, Nichols, Booth, Motley, Riley, and Thurber. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Aspinwall, in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported in favor of paying bills amounting in the aggregate to $7,122 56. The report was adopted, and the bills were ordered to be paid. A motion to raise $300,000, principally for the purpose of paying damages awarded to the owners of the land necessary for the anchorage of the bridge on this side of the river, was followed by a lengthy discussion. Several members contended that, as the City of Brooklyn was liable for $2,000,000, the authorities should be called upon to issue bonds for a certain per centage of that amount. Mayor Hunter was opposed to this measure, and in favor of realizing the necessary amount from the assets of the company. It was finally decided by a vote of the majority to raise the money by borrowing. The next next cause of dissension was the offer of a resolution empowering the Executive Committee to proceed with the receiving of bids for contracts for materials, with instructions to report their action at each meeting of the board. Some of the members took this as a personal affront, and Mr. Stone, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, said if that resolution passed it would effectually tie the hands of the committee, and he would literally interpret its provisions and prevent the transaction of any business excepting under instructions from the board, although it would be a great hindrance to the progress of the work. It was at length decided to include in the resolution permission to carry out the recommendations of the Chief Engineer, which included the commencement of the work of tearing down the buildings on the ground required for the location of the New-York anchorage, the construction of a double-track horse railroad from the site of the anchorage to the pier, and the general preparations for the construction of the anchorage. On motion, the President was directed to associate with him such members as he might select for the purpose of hastening the passage of the bill for the protection of the company, now before the Legislature.

A motion, offered by Mr. Aspinwall, was adopted, which provided that no member of the board should be appointed to any office in its gift, or be interested in any contract for labor or materials in the construction of the bridge. The by-laws were amended so as to allow the addition of another member to the Executive Committee, increasing the number from seven to eight members. After some further business the board adjourned.

THE FEMALE SMUGGLER SET AT LIBERTY.

The term of imprisonment to which Mlle. Juvin, the Parisian modiste, who smuggled dresses, &c., into this port, was sentenced expired yesterday, and she was taken from Ludlow Street Jail to the United States Marshal's office, where Marshal Fiske made a formal demand upon her for the $2,000 fine imposed when sentence of imprisonment was passed upon her by Judge Benedict. She refused to pay the fine, on the ground of inability, and was discharged by the Marshal. In passing sentence the court had not directed that she should remain imprisoned until payment of the fine, and the Marshal had no power to hold her after her term had expired. She was accompanied to the Marshal's office by the young gentleman to whom she is engaged to be married, and, on her discharge, they went away together.

SHERIFF CONNER'S BILL.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE CITY MARSHALS—THEIR VIEW OF THE SUBJECT—MR. CHARLES H. PHELPS SAYS IT IS AN IMPOSITION ON LAWYERS.

The bill which passed the Assembly on Thursday last, and is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, known as "Sheriff Conner's Force bill," has provoked a great amount of comment among those directly affected by it, who are the lawyers and the City Marshals. The manner of its passing, as already described by Albany correspondents, would indicate that a "job" was in it, and this assertion is made boldly by those most conversant with the details of the Marine Court business. The Marine Court does a business differing, in some respects, from that of other courts. By its rules a man doing business in New-York City and residing elsewhere is a non-resident, and an attachment can therefore be procured at the beginning of a suit in this court in a case in which no other court would grant it. Especially for this reason, but also for others, a large proportion of the collection suits brought in this City are laid in the Marine Court, and, under the existing laws, all attachments for over $1,000 now go to the Sheriff's office. In cases under that amount a lawyer may elect whether he will go to the Sheriff's office or to a City Marshal. There are thirty-five Marshals, who are appointed by the Mayor, and who give bonds in the amount of $1,000, that being the amount of the largest execution which they can levy. They only have powers in the Marine Court and the District Courts. Their fees are fixed by law at lower rates than the Sheriff's, excepting the poundage, which is the same. Several of these Marshals, in conversation yesterday, stated their grievances to a TIMES reporter. Their position is affected seriously by the proposed law.

One of them said: "The Sheriff and his supporters say we are extortionate and blackmailers; but that is simply abuse, not argument. We are bound to be honest in order to keep our custom. A Marshal is working for himself, and if he is not honest he can't keep his trade. No person is obliged to come to us now. Any one who prefers to go to the Sheriff can do so. But the truth is we do our business better, cheaper, and quicker than it can be done in the Sheriff's office, and we get it on that account. If we are an injury to the public service, as the supporters of this bill claim, there is no need of abolishing our office by law, as this bill in effect would do, for all that people have to do is to let us alone. But Mr. Waehner tells the Assembly that the Sheriff's fees are only $50,000 a year now, and this bill will only give him a few thousand more. Well, $50,000 is a good deal of money, but it does not begin to be all the Sheriff makes. The Sheriff has for years been trying to get our business away from us, and this is only one more effort."

Mr. Charles H. Phelps, of No. 128 Broadway, said that a bill was introduced into the Assembly early in the session, providing that all processes from all courts of record should go to the Sheriff's office. This would include all subpœnas, orders of arrest, attachments, injunctions, and all other writs. "I brought this," said Mr. Phelps, "to the notice of the Bar Association at the meeting before the last, and the association resolved unanimously that it was an inexpedient measure; that the present system was far better and cheaper than that proposed; that such a law would hamper the business of lawyers, and cause them much unnecessary expense. I was chosen Chairman of a committee consisting of Dorman B. Eaton, Bernard Roelker, and myself, to go to Albany and oppose the bill. I wrote to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, asking for a hearing, and received no reply. Soon after I saw by a telegram from Albany, published in the *Evening Post*, that the bill had been withdrawn and another one proposed and referred to the Judiciary Committee, by which all writs of attachment, orders of arrest, and executions issuing from the Marine Court should go the Sheriff's office. At the last meeting of the Bar Association—Mr. Eaton and myself both being absent—Mr. Orlando Stewart stated that the association had been misinformed as to the bill before the House; that he had drawn the bill, and that it had no reference to subpœnas, injunctions, &c., and by his representations he secured the passage of a resolution indorsing the bill. I shall bring the matter up at the next meeting. Mr. Stewart himself issues attachments by the Marshals, and the unanimous opinion of lawyers, so far as I know, is that it is far better for them to have the choice of going to the Sheriff or to a Marshal than to be obliged to go to the former. The Marshals serve us much better, because we have them under control. We have to submit to extortion and neglect from the Sheriff, because we can't afford to have his office down on us. This bill benefits no being on earth except the Sheriff, and it is an imposition on lawyers."

A BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPUDIATES THE BILL AS PROPOSED—A HEATED DISCUSSION—THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE SATISFIED WITH ITS OWN BUREAU.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the Committee on Conference on the proposed bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics for the City and State of New-York. Mr. John F. Henry, of the committee, reported that the bill as regards its general features, with some corrections, had been approved. He explained that a copy of it had been sent to a member of the Legislature for advisement as to its chances of passage, and that it had found its way in some manner into the hands of some one who introduced it. This was without the knowledge or consent of the committee, and the Legislature had been written to to withdraw the bill for the present, as the commercial bodies had not taken any action upon it. The bill as amended was then read for the information of the Chamber. It provides for the incorporation of a Bureau of Statistics, the incorporators being the Presidents and members of the Produce, Cotton, Butter and Cheese, and Mechanics' and Traders' Exchanges, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce. It compels all common carriers, under penalty of a fine of from $20 to $250, to furnish the said bureau with complete statistics of all articles that enter or leave the port of New-York within twenty-four hours of the time of arrival or departure, except Sundays and legal holidays. The expenses are divided pro rata among the several commercial bodies composing the bureau, according to the number of members of each, provided no single assessment shall exceed the sum of twenty-five per cent. of the gross amount.

A spirited discussion ensued. The bill was objected to as requiring impossibilities, first, because the term "common carriers" was too comprehensive; and secondly, because the twenty-four-hour obligation could not be carried out in one case in a hundred. The action of the Produce Exchange on the bill, reported below, was quoted. Those who favored the bill seemed to be convinced of its incongruity at once, but they fought hard for the idea upon which it was passed. They urged the present impossibility and the necessity of procuring correct returns of the imports and exports of the port of New-York. Even in Washington correct returns are not kept, for the reason that the Captain of a vessel is obliged to obtain his clearance at the Custom-house before 3 o'clock on the day of sailing, and large quantities of goods generally arrive on the dock for shipment between that hour and the hour of departure. When the vessel sails at an early hour of the morning twenty hours may intervene, and none of the goods arriving during that time are ever reported at the Custom-house. The Produce Exchange employs a statistician at a large salary, and a force of clerks, to compile the statistics of the articles in which the members deal; but Mr. Fairfield, President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, stated that even these have been proved by affidavits to be frequently very inaccurate. Mr. Baker said that the Cotton Exchange had referred the bill to their President for his approval. There was great trouble in obtaining correct figures in regard to cotton. The coastwise vessels refuse, as a general thing, to furnish any information. Mr. Mackenzie insinuated that the whole thing was a job to provide places for needy hangers-on, an insinuation that was repelled in a very dignified manner by the members of the committee. The President asserted it was a well-known fact that it was more difficult and costly to transact business on our wharves than on those of any other city of the Union.

It was finally resolved to repudiate the bill as at present drawn up, and to refer the subject of a future Bureau of Statistics to the Standing Committee.

The Committee on Information and Statistics of the Produce Exchange, to whom the bill was referred by that body, met yesterday morning, and adopted a resolution disapproving of the entire matter. The Exchange has its own bureau of statistics, with which it is perfectly satisfied. It was on this ground alone that the action of the committee was based. It is not probable that they will join in any further attempts for the establishment of such a general bureau as the bill calls for. It is curious, in this connection, that the origin of the bill and the unamended draft which is now before the Legislature emanated from members of the Produce Exchange.

AID FOR GERMAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The German Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association held their annual meeting at the German Lutheran Church in Broome street last night. By the reports submitted it was shown that during the past six months 167 widows and seven orphans were aided to the amount of $4,687, the proceeds of contributions by members and interest from the capital of the society, amounting to $71,859 44. The society is at present composed of 485 members. Since the formation of the society in 1838 the sum of $180,371 13 has been expended in aid of widows and orphans under the care of the society. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, G. W. Faber; Vice Presidents, H. Rocholl and Theodore Dreier; Secretaries, Ernst Steiger and Charles Bauer; Treasurer, William A. Schmitthenner.

CAPT. KILLALEA'S TRIAL.

THE PROSECUTION OFFERS NO MORE EVIDENCE—THE DEFENSE MOVE THE DISMISSAL OF THE COMPLAINT, WHICH IS DENIED—THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD QUESTIONED—CAN A POLICE OFFICER BE DEFENDED BY COUNSEL?

The trial of Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, was continued yesterday before the Board of Police. The trial was adjourned last Monday for the purpose of procuring the testimony of the Kasefangs, who were not present on that day. On Wednesday last Col. Fellows, of counsel for the accused, was notified that the board had decided not to call the witnesses named. When the case was called for trial yesterday Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the department, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that they had been unable to procure the attendance of Kasefang and his wife without going to the trouble of applying to the Supreme Court for an attachment to compel their attendance. Col. Fellows replied that he was surprised at the statement as he was informed that the witnesses were in the building. Mr. Hawley said that the defense had probably induced them to come and would no doubt call them. The prosecution did not propose to call any more witnesses.

The counsel for the defense, Messrs. Fellows and Brooke, thereupon made formal motion that the complaint be dismissed for want of proof, and contended that the only testimony for the prosecution was the statement of ex-Sergt. Miller, which was not corroborated, and the defense had shown that the witness was not reliable, and had impeached him by the testimony of one of the witnesses for the prosecution. They claimed that no case had been made out, and that their client was entitled to a dismissal of the complaint at once.

Mr. Hawley replied to the argument of the counsel, and held that there had been sufficient proof elicited to warrant the Commissioners in denying the motion to dismiss the complaint and hold the case for consideration. He denied that the witness Miller had been contradicted, except in one point, which it was claimed was not material to the main issue.

The Commissioners, after a short consultation, denied the motion to dismiss the complaint, to which decision the counsel for the defense took an exception.

Mr. Brooke then made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground of want of jurisdiction. He contended that the board, as at present constituted, had no jurisdiction to try the accused for an offense alleged to have been committed before they gained control of the department. The charter of 1870 abolished the Metropolitan Police, and under its provisions the present Police force of the City of New-York was organized. This department was abolished by the adoption of the charter of 1873, and the present department and the present board came into existence. They had no jurisdiction to try any offense committed by any member of the department prior to May 1, 1873. The testimony in this case on which the prosecution depended showed that the offense, if committed at all, was committed before the present department came into existence.

Mr. Hawley, in opposing the motion, contended that the department was not abolished by the adoption of the charter of 1870 or 1873; there was merely a termination of the offices of the Commissioners of Police. The department was made continuous, and the successors of the Commissioners whose terms of office were made to expire by the action of the Legislature were invested with all the powers, duties, and responsibilities of their predecessors in office. There was no extinction of an old and the establishment of a new department. There had been no opportunity of saying "The King is dead. Long live the King."

Col. Fellows was about to reply, when Commissioner Voorhis remarked, "This motion has been argued enough. I don't want to hear any more argument on that point."

Col. Fellows—I am about to make the concluding argument, which I have a right to make as the mover of the motion.

Commissioner Voorhis—I would remind the gentleman that members of the force are not allowed to be defended by counsel except by permission of the board.

Col. Fellows—I would say to the Commissioner that the Constitution guarantees the right to every person accused to be represented by counsel in any court or in any place where he stands accused, and that is paramount authority.

The counsel then proceeded with his argument, at the close of which the Commissioners held a short consultation, which resulted in the motion to dismiss the complaint being denied. The counsel for the defense thereupon took an exception, which was noted, and then announced that, under the circumstances, they would not present any further testimony for the defense, but would base their future action on the rulings of the court. The case was then closed, and the decision, as is usual, was reserved until a future meeting of the board.

The other complaint against Capt. Killalea, in which he stands charged with having received various sums of money from Koch Bros., proprietors of the Central Park Garden, during the period embraced in the complaint already tried, was called. The witnesses for the prosecution, however, failed to appear, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday next at 2 P. M.

THE SOROSIS DINNER.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED WITH FEASTING, SONG, AND SPEECH-MAKING—THE MEMBERS AND GUESTS AND THE TOASTS THEY DRANK.

The ladies of Sorosis held their annual dinner yesterday at Delmonico's. The occasion was the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the organization of the club. At noon the handsome parlors on the second floor were thronged with the members and guests of the club. Among the ladies grouped together were Mrs. J. C. Croly, better known as "Jennie June," who has recently been elected President; Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford, the retiring President; Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Mrs. Greatorex, Mrs. Helen M. Cooke, Miss Alice Fletcher, Mrs. Laura C. Bronson, Mrs. Abby Hutchinson Patton, Mrs. Mildred Goodyear, Miss Josephine Pollard, Mrs. L. Spencer, and Dr. Anna French.

After an hour of conversation Mrs. Hannaford led the way to the large dining-room. Here everything was at its best, and though the toasts were drunk in nothing stronger than tea, coffee, or lemonade, these mild stimulants served to sharpen the wit and increase the mirth. Flowers dressed the tables, and at each plate was laid a small bouquet. At the long table at the upper end of the room, which was raised slightly above the rest, were seated Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Hannaford, and several of the more prominent officers and guests.

After all were seated, Rev. Caroline A. Soule offered a brief prayer, and at the close of the dinner, which occupied about an hour, the ladies all united in singing "My Country, 'tis of Thee." After this, Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford made a farewell speech. In it she paid a tribute to the absent friends and members of the club, and expressed her hope that Sorosis would grow gradually to a green old age of usefulness. Then, resigning her gavel into Mrs. Croly's hands, she formally gave up her chair to the new President. Mrs. Croly, accepted the gavel with a few words of thanks, and then calling upon the other officers, addressed to each a few words on their respective duties, dwelling especially on the importance of the duties of the art and literary committees. "I am no Gradgrind," she said, "but I hope that these committees will collect valuable facts, which shall be framed into a year-book of important information for women."

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff sang "The Winds that Waft My Sighs to Thee."

Mrs. Amy D. Weld recited an original poem, entitled, "The Ins and the Outs."

After a song by Miss Stark, Mrs. E. O. Poole read a letter from the ex-President of the club, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, now in Europe, and also an essay by her on "Woman and Revolution." After which the club joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Miss Hale sang "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Mrs. Berghoff, recently elected Corresponding Secretary, read some humorous verses entitled "A Sorrowful Something," on the responsibilities of her position, setting forth her fears in verse.

Mrs. Weld gave a toast to the "Children of Sorosis—the children that are, the children that have been, the children that are to be." In response Mrs. Charlotte A. Winterburn recited the poem "My Baby Sleeps." Mrs. Fanny Foster, the well-known reader, then recited some verses on "Sissy's Birthday." Miss Josephine Pollard read a metrical account of the growth and development of Sorosis. Mrs. Hoffman gave a toast "The lady editors of Sorosis: when humanity sounds her clarion notes, may our sisters of the quill ever be found ready to start for the field, their hands strong to do battle for the right, their banner bearing this motto, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'" Mrs. Laura C. Bronson made a short speech, tracing the history and achievements of the club. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake gave the toast: "Sorosis: may it *so roar sys*-tematically that it shall *soar o'er sis*-terhoods of happy members."

Mrs. C. M. Wetherbee made a very amusing speech. "The ides of March have come and it rains—but what can damp the ardor of Sorosis? Sorosis the free and the brave; the great *veni, vidi, vici* of the universe; the grand female *e pluribus unum* of the nineteenth century. The culture of all the ages rolled up in one great cornucopia of sweets. Hail to to the most excellent Sorosis! No Eve; no crooked rib is she, torn from the side of man, and that a sleeping man; but the Minerva of the Western Hemisphere, springing full-armed from the spiritual essence of woman's brain, and prepared to do her work upon the earth right bravely."

Mrs. Farnsworth gave a toast to the "Noble Women of the Era." Mrs. Marvin gave one to the "New President."

Mrs. Jewett gave a short speech and toast to "The Pioneer Women of the Nineteenth Century—the Noble Army of Martyrs of Reform." Other toasts and speeches followed, and the club did not adjourn till evening.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THEIR AFFAIRS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

The Commissioners of Emigration recently received a communication from the Legislature calling upon them for answers to seventeen questions touching the stewardship of the board since its reorganization in 1873. The Secretary, Mr. Jackson, has been busily at work during the past two weeks preparing detailed statements covering the information asked for. The result of his labor appears in the form of an immense pile of statistics. The most minute details of the work of the Commission are given at length, the whole forming a complete history of immigration to the United States during the past two years. The following is a summary of the document, which was transmitted to the Legislature yesterday afternoon:

1. Total amount of head money received	
From June 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1773	$235,698 50
From Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874	210,514 50
From Jan. 1, 1875, to March 5, 1875	6,703 00
Total	$452,916 00
2. Total receipts in same time from all other sources	$136,674 35
3. Classified as follows:	
From penalties for deaths at sea	$880 00
From sale of refuse material at Ward's Island, sales of groceries to employes, ferriage, &c	7,082 06
Sale refuse material at Castle Garden	516 57
From emigrants and others, fees advanced	4,143 20
Received for support of illegitimate children and women abandoned by their husbands	5,745 65
Board of emigrant children	26 20
Rent of premises at Albany	458 08
Employes' uniforms (amount refunded)	1,572 16
Funds on deposit (Ward's Island inmates)	2,121 28
Emigrant Savings Bank funds and accumulated interest	11,540 60
Mortgage on property on Ward's Island, Equitable Life Assurance Society	100,000 00
Held as security against mechanics' lien on Ward's Island property (since removed)	2,500 00
Interest on same	88 55
Total	$136,674 35

The purposes for which these moneys were used were the care and maintenance of emigrants, except amounts received on deposit from emigrants which were returned them, and sums refunded for transportation expenses advanced, which were used in liquidating the bills incurred for fare, &c.; also excepting the $100,000 borrowed, which was in great part devoted to payment of debts contracted prior to May, 1873, by the preceding Board, as follows:

Paid on contracts made by the preceding Board for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island	$47,145 44
To the several counties and institutions for the support of emigrants, bills ending May 1, 1873	24,189 69
Unpaid bills left by the preceding Board for meat and other supplies at Ward's Island and Castle Garden	8,726 39
Total	$80,059 49
Less by cash balance from preceding Board	5,077 88
Balance	$74,981 61

4. The State has never appropriated any moneys for the benefit or uses of the Commission. On the contrary, the Commission, since its organization, has, from the emigrant fund, accumulated property for the State of great value, consisting of 120 acres of land on Ward's Island with the building thereon.

5. No other moneys than those specified above have been received.

6. The total expenditures (of which details are given) have been $830,790 21.

7. The purposes for which this money has been expended were: The maintenance of the State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island, the expenses of Castle Garden and of the landing depot, the support of emigrants in the county poor-houses and institutions, and the aid of emigrants as set forth in the following table, which includes the expenditures on the same accounts for each year since 1870.

8. The following amounts have been paid for salaries since the organization of the board.

From June 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1873	$85,653 66
From Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874	118,536 28
From Jan. 1, 1875, to March 5, 1875	5,365 85
Total	$209,555 79
The pay-roll for Ward's Island, (under the former Board) for the month of May, 1873, (immediately preceding the organization of the present Board) was	$3,911 63
This was exclusive of the board of officers.	
The pay-roll for Castle Garden and Agencies was	$8,391 94
The pay-roll for Ward's Island for the present month is (without board of officers)	3,573 50
The pay-roll for Castle Garden and Agencies is	3,720 00

From Dec. 1, 1874, the free board hitherto given employés of the Commission on Ward's Island, was discontinued, except to nurses and orderlies, and in lieu thereof, the salary of each officer was increased $175 per annum, which, while increasing the pay-roll, is a reduction of from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum, as the cost of the board hitherto furnished was fully that amount.

The answers to questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are detailed statements of the changes that have taken place in the employés of the commission, of each person's time of service, and of the necessity for employing each person, and the number of removals for cause, and the reasons therefor:

14.—Funds in the Treasury, March 5, 1875	$1,677 42
15 and 16.—Indebtedness—Supplies and rent of Castle Garden	58,045 97
Equitable Life Assurance loan	100,000 00
Due counties and institutions for support of emigrants	85,153 89
Total	$243,199 86
17.—Total amount borrowed	100,000 00

IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

The programme of the procession to-morrow in honor of St. Patrick, as determined on by the convention of the Irish societies of this City and vicinity, has been issued by the officers of the convention, and is in substance as follows:

The line of the civic procession will be formed in Second avenue, the right resting on Twenty-third street. The various bodies will begin to move at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, when a signal gun will be fired. As soon as the military, commanded by Col. James Cavanagh, shall have passed the right of the civic bodies, each society will, in its order, fall into column, and proceed down Second avenue to Second street; up Second street to Bowery; down the Bowery to Canal street; through Canal to Centre street, to the east gate of the City Hall Park; through the park to Broadway, to Union square, rounding Washington's statue, and down Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue; up Ninth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, to Second avenue; down Second avenue to Twenty-third street, to Third avenue, to Fourteenth street and Union square, where the processionists will dismiss. The parade will be reviewed from the steps of the City Hall by Mayor Wickham and the members of the Common Council. John O'Reilly will act as Grand Marshal, and John Carroll and James Burke as First and Second Aids respectively. The number of societies which have been assigned places in the procession is about twenty.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Liquor-dealers Protective Association held its regular meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, Mr. A. Herzberg, presiding. The committee appointed to wait on the Legislature reported that they had been to Albany to demand that sections six and seven of the Excise bill be stricken out, but were refused a hearing. On motion of Mr. Lanigan, a resolution was passed appointing a committee of five members to consult counsel as to whether the appointments of Messrs. Marshall and Stewart as Excise Commissioners were not terminated by the charter of 1873. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liquor, Wine, and Beer Sellers' Association was held at Putnam Hall, Mr. J. Keenan in the chair. Mr. Mr. Lansberg, in behalf of the Committee on Grievances, reported that the members of the committee, on appearing before the Mayor to complain of the Excise Board, were courteously received, and were assured that he would take occasion to confer with the Commissioners on the matter of making arrests in the night time. Mr. Lansberg further stated that the answer of the Excise Board to the complaint of the liquor-dealers was a base and malicious falsehood, and an entire misrepresentation of the facts in the case; and that the arrest of dealers at night were not made because the men could not be found at their places during court hours, but out of revenge. The committee adjourned after hearing some reports of minor importance, and appointing sub-committees on various matters.

BRUTALITY OF A NEWARK SALOON KEEPER.

Henry Schort, the proprietor of a saloon, at No. 341 Market street, Newark, was arrested yesterday and lodged in jail on a charge of committing a brutal assault upon Patrick McManus. On Sunday night McManus applied at the First Precinct Station-house for lodgings, and was shown to the lodgers' department. After a glance at it he turned and went out again, saying that he would rather walk about the streets all night than remain there. Yesterday morning he stated to Justice Mills that, after leaving the Station-house, he went to Schort's saloon, and was sitting down in a chair when a man invited him to have a drink. He accepted the invitation, and shortly afterward was about to leave the saloon when Schort pulled him back and locked the door, and then went behind the counter, and arming himself with a heavy hickory club, commenced to beat McManus about the head and body. In addition to this, he brought in two large and savage dogs and set them on the man. McManus is now lying in the witness room in a very precarious condition, and it is feared that he may have sustained internal injuries, which will prove fatal. His head is badly cut in several places, and his flesh was terribly torn by the dogs. Schort is held to await the result of his injuries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is said that the heads of bureaus of the Department of Public Works will be removed this week.

The annual calico ball of the George W. Byrne Association will be held at Beethoven Hall, April 6.

A billiard exhibition by professional players will be given at Irving Hall on Thursday evening for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild.

The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy will hold their annual meeting to-morrow evening in the lecture-room of the college.

The meeting of gentlemen interested in rapid transit, called for yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organization, was postponed until to-day.

The residence of N. G. Friend, No. 313 East Fifty-second street, was entered by sneak thieves on Sunday evening, and robbed of $200 worth of clothing.

The Dinner Committee of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and formally organized by the election of officers and the appointment of sub-committees.

The first North River shad of the season were for sale in the market yesterday. Freshly-caught trout were also served up in the principal restaurants for the first time.

The Hebrew Charity Ball takes place at the Academy of Music this evening. Judging from the large number of tickets sold, the profits will exceed those of former years.

The forty-fifth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York will take place at Association Hall, on Thursday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

The steamer France, Capt. Alltree, bound from this City to Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday evening, and sailed thence for the port of her destination on the same day.

The pupils of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, accompanied by their principal, Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, yesterday visited Prof. Newberry's Geological Museum at Columbia College.

The first of a course of three lectures on the "Agreement between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the Creation" will be delivered by Prof. Doremus, at Association Hall, this evening.

A grand vocal concert, under the auspices of the Twentieth Ward Council of St. John's Guild, will be given at Masonic Temple, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the poor of the Twentieth Ward.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury on the 6th inst., $1,610,783 29; receipts last week, $261,756 72; payments, $519,756 72; amount in the Treasury on the 13th inst., $1,352,807 61.

John Hannigan, aged forty-five, of No. 1,213 Third avenue, while at work in a stone-quarry at Fifty-ninth street and East River yesterday, was seriously injured about the head and back by a heavy stone falling on him.

James Williams, aged nine years, fell through the hatchway of the building No. 53 Warren street, from the second to the first floor, and sustained a fracture of the skull and collar-bone. He was removed to Park Hospital.

Charles Winne, aged nineteen, of No. 332 Front street, was run over by car No. 9 of the Belt Line, while attempting to step on the front platform yesterday morning, at the foot of Grand street, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg.

In ex-Gov. Dix's letter to THE TIMES yesterday, by a typographical blunder the amount of a remitted assessment was stated at $46,000. The context showed with sufficient clearness to the careful reader that the actual sum was $4,000.

Many people would like to know why in these hard times a little economy could not be made in the matter of Special Constables, who are still provided for the Oyer and Terminer and other courts with the old lavishness of the flush days of the Ring.

The members of the Cotton Exchange met yesterday afternoon and voted down, one after another, all the amendments to the by-laws adopted by the Board of Managers on the 5th inst., except that which requires samplers to wear numbered badges.

Mayor Wickham received a bunch of "genuine" Irish shamrock yesterday, and he is expected to wear it while reviewing the procession on St. Patrick's Day. It is, perhaps, needless to state that it was not presented by the "short-haired" Democrats.

The Woman's Social Education Society will meet at the parlors of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, No. 44 Union square, Fourteenth street, to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Dr. English, of Bricksburg, N. J., will read an essay. Subject, "Woman and Her Duties."

The discussion on the subject of hymnology was continued yesterday at the meeting of the Methodist preachers. Experience addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Bottome, True, Browning, Porter, Crook, and Corbit. The death of Rev. Mr. Schwartz, a German preacher stationed at Melrose, was announced, and a committee was appointed to draft an appropriate minute for the records.

The funeral of Capt. Guiseppe Piriinni, of the Italian bark Giovanni, will take place to-day from the rooms of the Donnarumma Association, No. 73 Third avenue. The procession will consist of a guard of Police, the Eleventh Regiment Band, Colombo Guard, the Garibaldi Club, and the officers and crews of the Italian vessels in port. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

So far as could be learned yesterday no warrants had yet been issued by any of the United States Commissioners for Mme. Alixe Gradot, the Union square modiste, who attempted to smuggle a trunk full of embroideries and laces into this port on the Ville de Paris on Friday last. District Attorney Bliss was non-committal as to whether any steps would be taken to criminally prosecute Mme. Gradot.

The Société Française de Bienfaisance during the past month expended the sum of $365 50 in aid of the poor of French nativity of this City. Fifteen hundred and thirty-four pounds of bread and twelve tons of coal were distributed among poor families, and seven sick persons received medical treatment from the physician of the society. M. C. Bailay has been appointed agent of the society, and is to take charge of an office, to furnish aid and advice to French immigrants.

The Law Committee of the Produce Exchange, to whom was referred the new rules for grading grain, met yesterday and in turn referred the rules to the counsel of the Exchange, Mr. William R. Foster, for his opinion as to whether their provisions interfere with the validity of title of transactions between members. This was the principal objection raised to the new rules by their opponents during the discussion a few weeks ago. Mr. Foster is authorized to take the opinion of eminent counsel on the subject should it seem to him advisable.

The anthracite coal brought into the City during the week ending on the 6th inst., amounted to 175,212 tons, and for the year to same date to 2,352,175 tons, against 2,738,961 to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 386,786 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 39,786 tons, and for the year 310,695, against 349,166 tons to corresponding date last year. The total of both kinds of coal for the week is 214,915 tons, and for the year 2,662,870 tons, against 3,088,124 tons to same time last year.

BROOKLYN.

Col. Delaney, the "black statesman of the South," will deliver an address at the Methodist Episcopal church on Bridge street, this evening, with the purpose of showing the true position of the people of the South.

Justice Gilbert has dissolved the injunction restraining the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad from laying tracks on a portion of the Coney Island road claimed as their private property by the Washington Cemetery Association.

The trial of Patrick Wallace, under indictment for the murder of his wife, was set down in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but on motion of District Attorney Britton it was postponed until the April term of the court.

The Stars and Stripes, together with the municipal colors, were said to have been displayed on the City Hall yesterday in commemoration of Andrew Jackson's birth-day, but the fog was so dense that the display could not be witnessed from the street.

The wife of Lawrence Abrams, who is at present under arrest on a charge of procuring a mock marriage to be celebrated between himself and a young girl named Shuttleworth, appeared before Justice Semler yesterday and preferred charges of abandonment and assault and battery against Abrams.

James Cass was fined $50 yesterday by Justice Walsh and sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days on a charge, to which he pleaded guilty, of taking a dog, two months old, by the hind legs and dashing its brains out against a door-post. Cass wanted the dog, and killed it because the owner refused to let him have it.

A post-mortem examination was yesterday made by Coroner Simms on the body of John Gorman, a New-York cotton sampler, who died at his residence, No. 356 Baltic street, on Sunday, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning. The deceased became ill while at work on Saturday, and a fellow-workman gave him some brandy with a drug in it. On Sunday he became ill again, and died before medical aid could be summoned. The post-mortem revealed the fact that deceased died of peritonitis.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas Ryan, William Collins, and Joseph Tower, aged respectively fifteen years, and Richard Davidson, aged ten years, were practicing with a pistol in Columbia street. Young Davidson, while attempting to shoot a hole through his hat which he held in one hand, having the pistol in the other, shot off one of his fingers. The boy was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The licensed engineers of Brooklyn met last night at No. 50 Court street, with Benjamin Carman in the chair. The general object of the meeting was to initiate new members, revise the by-laws, and take measures for the procurement of a charter for the society from the Legislature. Over 100 new members were initiated, and a committee of five, consisting of Thomas F. Powers, Thomas Gernon, M. J. Deane, Michael Delany, and Cornelius Griffin, were appointed to nominate officers for the current year. The question of revising the by-laws was deferred until the next meeting, which will take place on the first Monday in April.

LONG ISLAND.

The trouting season commenced yesterday, and great numbers have already been forwarded to market.

The trains of the Hempstead branch of the Southern Railroad were stopped yesterday. Notice was given that the commutation tickets would be good on the Central Road from Hunter's Point, or that, if desired, the money paid for them would be returned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $11,907 53 in taxes and assessments last week.

John Farrington was caught in the act of breaking into George W. Treat's grocery store in Rahway, Sunday, and was committed for trial.

The receipts of stock at the Jersey City Abattoir last week were 390 car-loads, containing 3,624 head of cattle, 12,109 hogs, and 8,616 sheep.

A son of Carl Bergerhoff, aged four years, residing on Bergen avenue, Jersey City, was dangerously burned on Saturday by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

James Ryan's residence in Paterson was damaged by fire Sunday night to the extent of $300, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Ex-Freeholder John H. Garrettson and Joseph Black were placed on trial in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday morning, on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the county by making false charges for work and materials furnished. In opening the case for the prosecution District Attorney Garrettson said the defendants had been employed by Freeholders Freeman and Coyle to do some steam-fitting work at Snake Hill. A bill of $427 11, sworn to before Justice Allen, had been presented by Joseph Black for the work done. Some errors being discovered, the bill was not passed, and subsequently Black rendered another bill of $341 51 for the same work. This was also examined, and the discovery was made that some of the articles charged for had been taken from the county store-house and not furnished by the defendants. After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, the accused went on the stand in their own behalf. This closed the case and the counsel proceeded to sum up. The jury was charged by Judge Hoffman, and after about an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty. They considered that the charge might have been exorbitant, but the proof of conspiracy was not sufficiently conclusive.

A TEMPLE OF FASHION.

The Spring opening at Erich's Temple of Fashion, Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth avenue, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. In addition to the many other novelties displayed, a full exhibition of ladies' suits was presented. The trade in this line is now one of the most important features in the dry-goods business, and with the view to secure a large share of the patronage of the public in quest of these articles, Mr. Ehrich has set apart ample accommodations on the second floor of his emporium for the purpose of displaying them to the best advantage. Among the costumes on exhibition yesterday, there were several recently imported from Paris, and designed by the celebrated Worth. One of these is an English suiting-cloth, relieved with navy blue silk. The underskirt is plain, with the exception of five rows of plaits on the left side. The overskirt is cut diagonally, with a double sash of navy blue silk, extending from the back part of the belt to the hem of the skirt. The cuffs of the sleeves are of navy blue silk, of the half box pattern. A pocket is placed on the left side, and rows of steel buttons ornament both cuffs and pocket. Another very handsome costume is a heavy black silk suit with demi-train. Two shirred flounces joined on either side with three large bows of the same material, on the train; a corset basque waist and double rolling collar complete the dress. Another very stylish costume called the "Ledgrande," consisted of an overskirt of small block plaid, cut with apron back, surmounted with heavy sashes and loops, jacket bodice, with heavy box cuffs, the whole handsomely embroidered.

STRIKE OF JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.

The boss painters of the City having recently determined on exacting ten hours for a day's work from their employes, the latter, known as the journeymen painters, have refused the proposed terms and instituted a strike. The painters of this City number some 2,000, and their wages up to last November were $3 50 for a day's work of eight hours. In November the price was reduced to $3 per day, but as the bosses found they could not make money at this rate, they decided to increase it to $3 50 per day and compel the men to work ten hours. Yesterday a large number of the hands employed in the principal shops struck, refusing to work ten hours. Among the strikers were the employes of A. H. Pearse & Co., and Owen Brophy & Co., both very large houses. In nearly all the shops in the City where work is progressing the journeymen put in ten hours per day.

THE LATE MR. EATON'S PICTURES.

The entire collection of paintings belonging to the late J. O. Eaton, the well-known artist, have been placed on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery, in Broadway, and will be disposed of on Thursday and Friday evenings next for the benefit of his family. Among the works are excellent likenesses of Miss Sara Jewett, Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of this City. Besides these, there are several water-colors of merit, and a copy of a Rembrandt head, made in London, and which attracted considerable notice there. In addition to Mr. Eaton's own works, to the merit of which we have had frequent opportunities of referring, there are in the collection some good specimens by Bierstadt, Kensett, Gignoux, Doughty, George Inness, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, Darley, and other eminent artists.

[Advertisement.]
STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!
Another Allegretti Iceberg just arrived from Florida with a large lot of the finest variety of Strawberries. Call at No. 842 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CHOICE DIAMOND SOLITAIRES can be found at HOWARD & CO.'S, No. 222 Fifth avenue.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS, Oil Cloth, Lace Curtains, &c. Largest assortment and lowest prices in the City. Full lines Tapestry Brussels from $1 15; Body Brussels, $1 75; Velvets, $2; Three-ply, $1 25; Ingrain, 40 cents and upward. Lace Curtains from $2 to $50 per pair, about half the usual price. SHEPPARD KNAPP'S, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:10 | Sun sets....6:08 | Moon sets...3:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:58 | Gov.Island..3:47 | Hell Gate....5:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, March 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Aux Cayes, Porto Cabello, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Manhattan, McKee, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Bremen, Chas. Luling & Co.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Eldra, (Br.,) Pinkham, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; Laugen, (Norw.,) Maugensen, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. C. Adams, Collum, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Madcap, (Br.,) Varwell, Lisbon, G. F. Bulley; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Rising Sun, Griffing, Port Spain, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Magenta, (Br.,) Lockhart, Sagua la Grande, Simpson & Shaw; Mary Fink, Dyer, Corunna and Cadiz, J. Zittlosen; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Barker, St. Pierre, Mart., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Porto Cabello and Laguayra, Hallett, Bliss & Co.; Nellie Shaw, Cates, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship India, (Swed.,) Fought, Trieste Jan. 19 and Malaga Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Virago, (Br.,) Whiting, Hull Feb. 24 and Southampton March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Ship Oasis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Jacques, Liverpool 38 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship British Empire, (of London,) Mather, Calcutta, Nov. 10, via Trinidad, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.; vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool, Feb. 12, with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Livingston, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool, Feb. 13, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Schaffer, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Lat. 42, lon. 48 55, passed large quantities of field ice, and was surrounded by it for 12 hours.

Bark Geo. Esson, (of Halifax,) Gunn, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Bird, Perkins, & Job. March 10, lat. 37 36, lon. 71 55, spoke schr. Lizzie White, from Matanzas, for Boston.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Tvedestrand, Norway, 61 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Abbie B., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, Havre Feb. 13, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Escort, (new, 636 tons,) Havener, of and from Boston, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Bams, (Norw.,) Ieefir, Palermo Jan 19, with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Crocker, Bahia Feb. 7, and 36 ds. from Aracaju, with sugar to order—vessel to Lovell & Sinclair. March 7, lat. 32 50, lon. 71 52, spoke schr. M. E. Somers, hence, for Porto Rico; 10th, lat. 35, lon. 73, spoke schr. Lavolta, from Baltimore, for Porto Rico; March 13, 18 miles from Barnegat, spoke schr. Mary Freeland, from Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr. Osseo, Gorham, of and 54 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Edgartown, with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

BELOW.—Bark Mary McKee, from Matanzas; brig Henry Means, from Matanzas; brig Lydia H. Cole, Rose, Guantanamo, Feb. 27, with sugar to Waydell & Co.; brig Water Witch, (Br.,) from ——.

WIND—Sundown, light S. E.; light rain and very thick fog.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, from Frontera, arr. 14th; is consigned, cargo to Theband Bros., vessel to A. Dayton & Co., and reports: March 7, lat. 27 34, lon. 79 24, had a hurricane from S. S. W., lasting 36 hours, scudding under close-reefed foresail and bonnet from jib, wind blowing with great violence and very rough sea; shifted deck-load; since have had light variable winds and calms, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIAN, March 8.—Arr., schr. Ann Dole, Havana; 9th, brig Ellen P. Stewart, New-York; 11th, schr. A. D. Henderson, Gibara.

2d—Sld., bark Mary McKee, New-York; 8th, brig R. W. Messer, New-York; 9th, schr. E. M. Buehler, New-York; 11th, barks William H. Genn, New-York; Fannie H. Loring, Boston; brig Samuel Lindsay, New-York.

CARDENAS, March 12.—Arr., brig Jeremiah, New-York.

12th—Sld., bark John E. Holbrook, north of Hatteras; brigs Julia H. Dillingham and Mary A. Chase, north of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, March 11.—Arr. brig James C. Jurbey, St. Christopher.

12th.—Arr. brig Lizzie M. Murrill, St. Thomas; schr. Charles A. Jones, New-York.

12th.—Sld. brig Ellen Maria, Mew-York; schr. Montrose, (Br.,) Halifax.

HAVANA, March 13.—Arr. steamer Juniata, New-Orleans; schr Brigadier, Portland.

13th.—Sld. bark George Treat, Matanzas; brig Charlotte Buck, do.

14th.—Arr. steamers Austin, Indianola; City of Havana, New-York.

14th.—Sld. steamers W. G. Hewes, Vera Cruz; Crescent City, New-York.

MANZANILLA, March 11.—Sld. bark Ada P. Gould, Trinidad.

MATANZAS, March 12.—Arr. barks Algeria, (Br.,) Havre; Orchilla, Bordeaux. Schr. David H. Tolck, New-York. March 12.—Sld., bark Sarah H. Frazier, north of Hatteras; brig Liberty, do.

SAGUA, March 11. Arr. Barks Waalstrom, St. Thomas; Martin W. Brett, St. Jago; schr. J. T. Weaver; Havana 12th: Brig Hattie Eaton, St. Thomas. Sld. 12th: Schrs. Albert Pharo, Philadelphia; Annie Amsden, Matanzas; Col. S. W. Razee, do.; Lookout, N. of Hatteras.

BARACOA, March 5.—Schrs. Ada Doane, Commerce, William Douglass, Nina, Norman, A. E. Smith, and Lucille, all ldg. for New-York; A. D. Merritt, to sail 12th for Philadelphia; Crown Point, to load for Philadelphia; E. K. Dresser, ldg. for Charleston.

HAVANA, March 15.—The steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arr. here yesterday afternoon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 15.—Sld. for the United States, Francisco Bellagamba, Stella Lodge, United States, Olive Mount, Hudson, Jumna, Graham's Polly, Rozella Smith, Clio, Johanne, Ragna, Daphne, Levi Hart, Teneriffe, and Edward Hvidt.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Columbus, Gylfe, Goschen, and Jenny.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Roslin Castle, Maggie Brown, Royal Harrie, Bride, Water Lily, Brighton, Calliope, and Udsire.

Also arr. out, Norah.

The steam-ship India, Capt. Harris, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 15.—The steam-ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, arr. off Brow Head at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Williams & Guion line steamship Idaho, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York, March 3, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. MacWicken, from New-York, March 4, for Liverpool, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The National Line steam-ship France, arrived at this port at 7 P. M. yesterday.

HAMBURG, March 15.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Klopstock, which was to have left March 11, for New-York, did not get away until the 13th at 1 P. M., having been detained in the Elbe by low water.

PLYMOUTH, March 15.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York March 4, arr. at this port to-day and proceeded for Hamburg.

Electro Silver Plate
On Fine Nickel Silver and White Metal,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.
FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY
A SPECIALTY.
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES,
CARVERS AND STEELS TO MATCH.
FROM THE BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
FINE CARVERS IN SETS,
PRESENTATION CASES.
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.
HAVING HAD LONG EXPERIENCE IN THESE GOODS, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO ALL CLASSES OF BUYERS.

CLOTHING.
Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENUINE
VICHY
NAMES OF THE SPRINGS: HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
CAUTION.
To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.
For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only, by
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

WARD'S SHIRTS
REMOVED TO
NO. 60 WHITE ST.,
DURING ALTERATIONS.
WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT
381 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE ST.

THE INVENTOR OF THE
BAVARIAN MITRAILLEUSE
has recently improved his invention in such a manner as to answer to the fullest extent all the requirements of the present day, and it excels any other weapon of this kind produced to this date.
The undersigned wishes, therefore, to enter into correspondence either with a first-class manufactory or with some wealthy capitalist, for the purpose of making a suitable arrangement to turn his invention to account.
JOHN FELDL,
Engineer, Munich, (Bavaria,)
Schommer street, 7—1 to the right.